MÉLANGES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ SAINT - JOSEPH
TOME XLII FASC. I

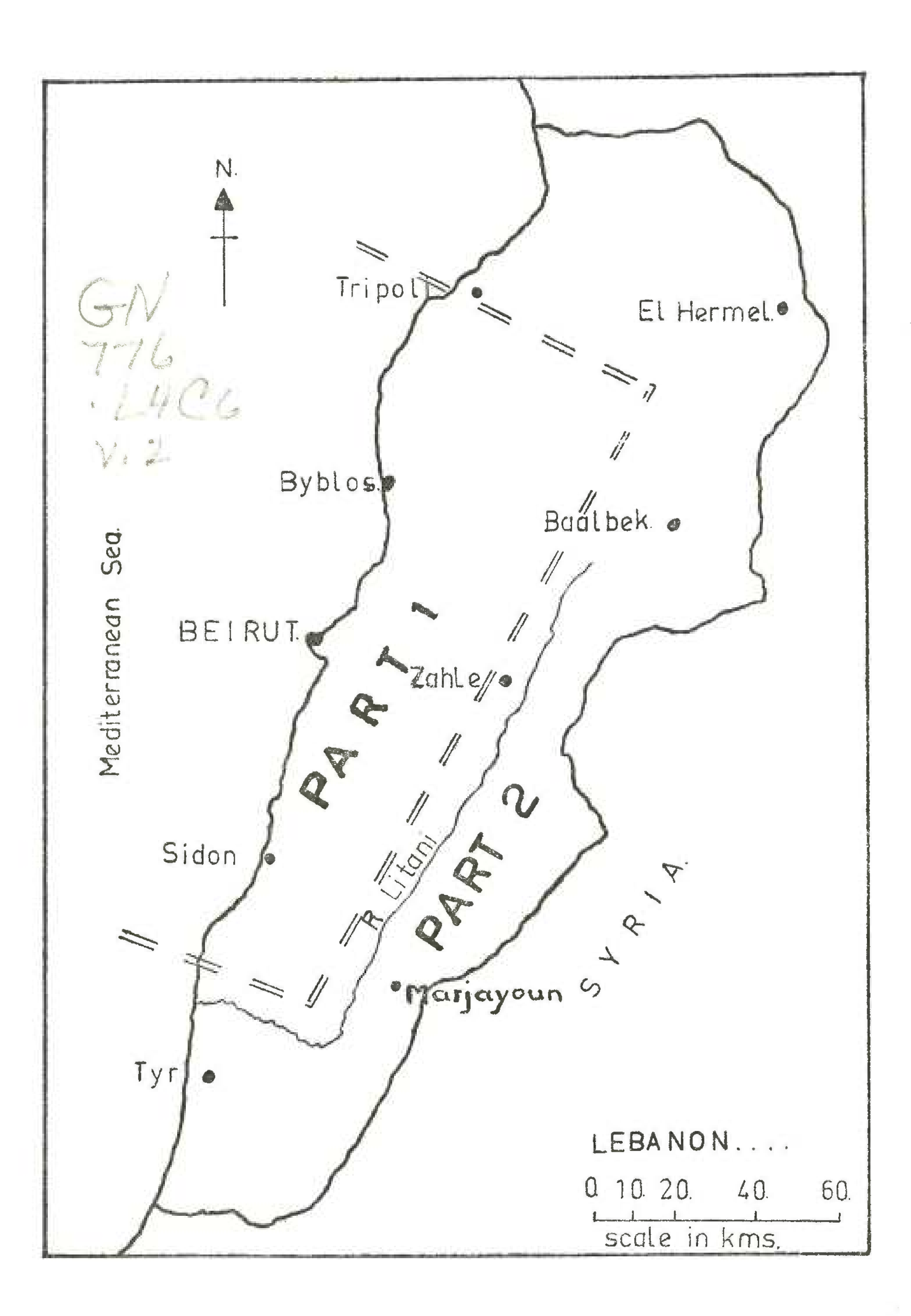
LORRAINE COPELAND and PETER J. WESCOMBE

INVENTORY OF STONE-AGE SITES IN LEBANON

PART TWO

NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST-CENTRAL LEBANON

BEYROUTH
IMPRIMERIE CATHOLIQUE
1966


N.
Tripoli
El Hermel
Byblos
Baalbek
BEIRUT
Zahle
PART 1
PART 2
Mediterranean Sea
Sidon
R. Litani
SYRIA
Marjayoun
Tyr
LEBANON....
0 10 20 40 60
scale in kms.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO PART TWO

(ABBREVIATIONS : SEE P. 33, IN PART I)

Since the publication of Part I of this Inventory a year ago (*Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph*, 1965, vol. XLI, fasc. 2, pp. 30-175), some events have taken place which will necessitate making amendments and additions to Part I. New sites have been found, new information is available on old sites, new publications have appeared, and we have had the opportunity to study some of the new 1:20,000 maps, and other maps, which make place-names and locations more certain. Corrections and additions to Part I are listed at the end of this work (p. 156) and additional references are listed on p. 166.

Unfortunately, not all the sites which were incompletely studied in Part I have been examined further; it also proved impossible to study Gigues' collection, as we had hoped to do. However, if possible we will keep the Inventory up-to-date by noting developments from time to time in this journal.

The three areas which comprise Part II, North Lebanon (including the Akkar Plain), South Lebanon (including the Ain Ebel district) and the Bekaa valley, were studied by us during the year, particular attention being given to the Bekaa.

Acknowledgements :

We would like to thank (even though they will never read these words) the country people of the areas studied — shepherds, farmers, tractor-drivers gendarmes, small boys and girls (especially adapted to the 'horizontal search' method of making surface-collections), the Bedouin and the village women, all of whom have been so helpful with directions, place-names,

retrieving the car from tight corners, making collections and offering their hospitality to the tired searchers. We also owe a great debt of gratitude to our 'Panel of Experts' (see p. 17) who, with great patience identified and commented on our collections of sherds, flints, and other objects. We are also grateful to M. Grapotte, the cartographer, for his help with the new maps, and to Messrs. Gregor and Beydoun of the AUB Geology Dept., who have analysed and identified stone objects, and to Dr. John Waechter for advice and comment on material from several sites. Needless to say, we continue to be indebted to all those already mentioned in the Introduction to Part I, who have so generously extended their aid over yet another year. Mrs. Jane King joined us or replaced one of us on many expeditions, enabling us to cover much more territory.

Illustrations

We are indebted to Mrs. Najib Alameddine, who drew fig. XXV, 3, and to Père Hours for permission to include fig. XXVIII, as the material will be the subject of a publication; we also thank Père Fleisch for permission to draw a 'trihedral' from Jub Jannine (fig. XXVII). All drawings are of unpublished surface-material, which it seemed worthwhile to record, since to date so little has been published from the Bekaa and the Akkar Plain. It is hoped that, as more excavations take place, the material can be matched with that from stratified positions, which will help to date it. The material has been drawn and photographed where available, and described in the text if photographed but not drawn.

The industry-distribution maps show many sites whose dating can only be tentative. Anyone interested in being kept informed of changes in designation could commiuncate with us through Mr. Roger Saidah, at the National Museum, Beirut. We have included sites where previous searchers noted EB material even though (as sometimes happened) we did not find any ourselves; an exception is T. Lawbe South, where we have omitted the EB symbol, feeling that Jirku probably mistook some Néol. sherds with combed decoration (e.g. fig. XXXVIIa, 8) for EB.

PREHISTORY IN THE PART II AREA

I. THE BEKAA VALLEY

Stratified Sites: General Remarks

It was only recently that pre-Bronze Age material was looked for in the tells of the Bekaa, and only 4 years ago that stratified Neol. sites with pottery were located (see below). Excavations and surveys have been few: in 1948 Tell Hazzine was sounded by the Dept. of Antiquities under M. Simson, who found EB material (unpublished); Tell el Ghassil has had 5 seasons of excavation under Dr. Baramke and an AUB team since 1958, who have now reached Early Iron levels (Baramke, 1961); the tell at Baalbek, under the forecourt of the Temple of Jupiter, was sounded by J. Hajjar in 1962, who found Middle Bronze material (BMB, vol. 18, 'Chroniques'); the large tell at Kamed el Loz produced Late Bronze deposits in 1963-64 for Dr. A Kuschke and Herr Hachmann, and a third season took place this year (Kuschke and Hachmann, 1966). A surface-survey of some tells was carried out by A. Jirku (published in 1930 and 1933), and a more extensive survey was undertaken in 1953-1955 by Kuschke and published in 3 articles (Kuschke, 1954, 1955, 1957). EB material was noted by both, Chalc. material by Kuschke. In 1962, D. Kirkbride discovered several tells with Neol. pottery on the surface; this was referred to by Mellaart (1965, p. 60). Our survey of 1965/66 (see below for details) brought to light 4 early Pottery Neol. sites, 9 later Pottery Neol. sites in addition to those found by Kirkbride, 2 possibly Chalc. sites and 24 EB sites. In the summer of 1966 two Neol. sites were sounded by D. Kirkbride; they produced excellent stratified

material, of early Pottery Neol. type at T. Labwe South, and of later Neol. type. at T. Ard Tlaili; a report is in preparation. Stratified sites earlier than the Neol. period have not been located in the Bekaa (even though many surface-sites of earlier periods (see below) exist), except for a newly discovered UP site at Sayideh.

STRATIFIED SITES (continued): EARLY POTTERY NEOL. IN THE BEKAA

For convenience, we refer to these hereafter as 'BEPN' sites.

Only one of the sites so far found (T. Labwe South) has been sounded, and, at the time of going to press, the results have not been published. The following observations are therefore based on our surface-collections, and all conclusions must be considered tentative. It would seem that pottery and flint of BEPN tells (the two at Labwe, Hashbai, Neba'a Faour, Shamsine) are not much different in spirit from that of coastal sites (e.g. Byblos and Tabbat al Hammam), and are characterised by an all-over style of outer decoration (with textured effect) on DFBW vessels, and by the presence of long-stemmed or tanged arrowheads, sbe's with large teeth, and axes with rounded working-ends, as well as by the use of 'white vessel', and plastered floors in the houses. *Two facies* appear to be present in the BEPN group: the sites at Labwe are the only representatives yet found of the first group, distinguished by the use of cord-impression decoration on the DFBW pottery, the absence of coarse or slipped wares, and the abundance of 'white vessel'. Our experts agree that this culture is probably earlier than Byblos Néol. Ancien. The second group (three sites not far apart in the central Bekaa, T. Neba'a Faour, T. Hachbai and T. Shamsine) have fingernail-impressed or -incised decoration on DFBW pottery, and our surface collections include a few white vessel fragments, a few red-slipped or red-washed sherds, and a fair amount of coarse sherds. Since the Néol. Moyen period at Byblos begins with the appearance of red-slipped sherds, it is possible that these red slipped sherds and coarse wares represent a Néol. Moyen phase at our three sites, but this is far from certain, as none of the characteristic forms of the Moyen phase (seen at Byblos and Ard Tlaili) are present. Until an excavation can decide the matter, we cannot say whether they represent an intermediate phase, or whether they belong with the other Néol. Ancien material (as happens in the Amuq A phase); on the distribution maps, therefore, we give these sites a Néol. Ancien symbol only. The position of BEPN sites indicates a preference for the extreme edges of the valley, near a strong spring (e.g. Ain Hashbai at T. Hashbai, the Anjar spring at T. Shamsine and the main Orontes source at Labwe). Axes seem to be scarcer than on coastal sites; this may indicate either that the reduction of forests was not a necessity, or that another method of tree-felling was used. Imports, in the form of obsidian, greenstone axes and celts, seashells, pumice, etc. indicate trade-connections with other communities.

To describe the material remains of BEPN sites, whatever their date, we use the term "Néol. Ancien" as it is used at Byblos (Dunand, 1952 and Cauvin, 1963). In some cases a *flint group* is described as « Néol. Ancien and Moyen." This is because at Byblos the *flint* of these 2 phases was similar, and in a surface-collection either or both phases might be represented.

STRATIFIED SITES (continued): LATER NEOL. (AND/OR CHALC.) SITES OF THE BEKAA

For convenience, we refer to these hereafter as 'BLNC' sites.

Although excavated material now exists (from 3 trial trenches made on T. Ard Tlaili), it may be at least a year before Miss Kirbride is able to analyse and publish the material, and before the Carbon-14 material is dated. At the moment, therefore, we have no idea what the Bekaa's position is in relation to the Amuq, Ras Shamra and Byblos, in this phase. It seems best, therefore, to follow the nomenclature of Byblos (the nearest published site), and we call the material remains of this phase, consisting as it does largely of pottery, "Néol. Moyen and Récent" (at Byblos the *pottery*, though not the flint, is similar in these phases).

Most BLNC tells have surface pottery of Byblos Néol. Moyen and Récent type, which includes DFBW, sometimes decorated with irregular punched or incised linear designs, usually on the upper half of the pot, in

varied and sophisticated forms, as well as vessels similarly decorated, over brown, red or black burnished slip. Black burnished sherds predominate, unlike Byblos (p.c.J.C.). Coarse wares are abundant, almost always undecorated and in simple shapes (but see fig. XLI). The flint is sparse, and generally consists of backed and truncated sbe's (usually lustred and with fine teeth), burins and borers, neatly-made small steep-scrapers, rare adze-like axes (almost completely polished at sites in the north, or chipped at sites in the south Bekaa), and even more rare heavy fan-scraper prototypes (as from Jisr, (see fig. XLI), Nahariyah and Ard Tlaili). Whether because different facies, or different periods, are present, it is evident that the flint industry changes from south to north. At T. ed Deir, T. ed Jisr, T. Mejdel Anjar, Amiq II, and on adjacent Néol. Récent surface-sites, many sackfulls of flint débitage can be picked up, as well as heavy tools, large rough scrapers and sbe's; in the central zone (as at T. Nahariyah, T. Hoch Rafqa and T. Ain Nfaikh) far less flint is seen, and in the northern area, near Baalbek (as at T. Ain Saouda, T. Neba'a Litani and T. Ard Tlaili) almost no débitage and very few tools occur. As far as we can tell, the pottery remains similar throughout, but this may be due to an accident of collection; it is to be hoped that a southern site will be excavated before long.

BLNC sites are usually found, in marked contrast to those of their predecessors (if that is what they are), the BEPN folk, in the centre of the plain near or beside the River Litani (e.g. T. ed Jisr, T. Ain Nfaikh, T. Ain Saouda) or beside a lake or marsh (e.g. T. ed Deir, Amiq II and T. Ard Tlaili); some sites have no visible water supply (e.g. T. Saoudhi) and some make use of wells (T. Mejdel Anjar); many factors could explain this, but at least one can say that flooding and malarial conditions could not, then, have been the problem that they have been in historic times, when large areas in the central and south Bekaa were uninhabitable.

Besides the above-mentioned characteristics, there are, on the surface of the BLNC sites, other types of pottery which, if they belong with the Néol. Récent and Moyen material, may indicate that these cultures were contemporary with the Chalc. of the N. (as has been suggested by de

Contenson, 1965), or that they are what actually constitutes the Chalc. phase of the Bekaa. The results of the operations at T. Ard Tlaili should clear up the matter, but meanwhile we note that no site containing material of Byblos Énéol. Ancien or Énéol. Récent type has yet been found.

To conclude: now that a site of each phase has been sounded, and that we have been able to check their material and that of Byblos against our surface-collections, it has become clear that the Bekaa sustained a substantial population in Néol. times (and possibly Chalc. times) which lived in settled communities and traded to the north, and probably to the coast and the south as well.

Notes on Terms:

We use the term "white vessel" to describe the early Neol. vessels previously called 'plaster' or 'chalk' vessels. These wares are now found to be made of a self-hardening earthy material with a calcareous binding (p.c. Mlle. H. Balfet, 1966).

Some of the finishes on Bekaa pottery have been described using the terminology which the Braidwoods (1960) used for the early Amuq phases, since, judging by the careful definitions given, several kinds of Amuq finishes are identical with those of the Bekaa. These include the "DFBW", the "Wiped Burnish", the "Lustrous Red film", the "Washed Incised or Impressed" and "glossy DFBW" (the latter meaning a smooth burnish without rills, sometimes over a slip).

Stratified Sites (continued): Early Bronze

We have had to treat this period rather summarily, and have not gone into the question of its various phases. Our findings largely augment those of Jirku and Kuschke, and show that in the Bekaa, as elsewhere, a substantial expansion took place. A few points are worth noting: 1) the remains are abundant, and have now been found on 2 open sites and 47 tells, in every area of the Bekaa, including (e.g. T. Shaikh Hassan al Rai) the centre of the area which was only recently drained, and which waṣ a lake in Medieval times. 2) The material is very similar at all sites both as to

form and decoration; only in the fabric can variations be noted — e.g. light yellow pots in fine clay at T. Saatiya, gritty rose-pink wares at T. Shaikh Hassan al Rai. Combed and lattice-burnished sherds, flat bases of large jars, and parts of inverted-rim platters or bowls with red-black wash predominate. 3) The material is similar to most of that found in Palestine and Syria, but there are a few exceptions: firstly, the Palestinian wavy or envelope ledge-handle has not been found (except for an atypical, pinched one at T. Ahle); secondly, the 'reserve slip' wares of Judeidah XI are here (as at Tabbat at Hammam, see Braidwood, 1940) painted, the lines sometimes going horizontally around heavy jars; lastly, Khirbet el Kerak ware has not been found, although 2 red and black sherds from T. Ain Nfaikh could be classed as this ware (p.c.M.D.). The flint on EB tells, such as T. Saatiya, consists of Canaanean blades, neat flat scrapers and a large number of small, rough tools, rather like the Shepherd Neol. types.

Unstratified or Surface Sites: General Remarks

Except for 2 EB open sites, these are all either Paleolithic or Neol., and in some cases both periods are present. At the latter sites the situation is far from clear and is still under study. The South Bekaa ('Bekaa Azizi') has been more extensively searched than the northern ('Bekaa of Baalbek') areas, particularly by the Jesuit Fathers, from the time of Zumoffen until the present day. Recently the central area has been examined with valuable results by M. Besançon, the geographer.

Surface-sites: Neolithic

At the moment there appear to be 2 bands of surface-sites in the south Bekaa occurring one after the other along both edges of the valley, from Mejdel Anjar to Karaoun, and from Amiq to Machgara. Not enough exploration has taken place yet to determine whether these bands continue N. into the Zahle — Rayak areas (but see Serain and Douris). Until the work of Père Fleisch (see Part I, Note I) some of these sites were thought to be Lower and/or Middle Paleolithic, since the Lev. tec. is extensively used, but they are now recognised as Heavy Neol. The situation is complicated by the fact that Acheulian sites *do* exist, sometimes isolated, but sometimes in the same areas as the Heavy Néol. sites, and by the fact that the Heavy Néol. material incorporates tools made by the techniques of all the earlier periods; for example one finds bifaces, with and without cortex-butt, triangular flakes pfr, steep-scrapers, grattoirs-de-côté, and well-made "Levallois" discoid-and tortoise-cores (fig. XXXVI). Even more difficulty is experienced in the case of sites on which there is LP, Heavy Neol, and MP as well (e.g. Dakoue, Mejdel Anjar I etc.).

At the moment one cannot see any relationship between the Heavy Neol. material and the settlements in the tells, particularly the later Neol. ones which are so poor in flint; on the other hand the later Neol. (Moyen and Récent) *surface-sites* have material which is not too far from the Heavy Neol. It has already been suggested that the Heavy Neol. sites are factories of Néol. Moyen date (Cauvin, 1963); it may be that they supplied only the non-agricultural, perhaps itinerant, part of the population of the S. Bekaa and the peoples on the coast.

This year sees the publication of an article on the *Shepherd Neol.* sites, such as Maakne (Fleisch, 1966). The dividing-line (if there is one) between the Heavy Neol. zone of the south Bekaa, and the Shepherd Neol. zone of the north has not been established, but it may be in the region of Douris and Qalaat Tannour (which see) — i.e. the same area in which may occur the flint-change on BLNC tells (see above).

There are several 'normal' Néol. Ancien, Moyen and Récent surface-sites in the south Bekaa which correspond in general to the published divisions of Cauvin (1962), based on Byblos. On none of these has the pottery (if there was any) survived.

Surface-sites (continued): Paleolithic

No Mesol. or UP surface sites have been found in the Bekaa proper; the nearest we can come is Wadi Daher, 1 km. up a ravine on the W. side of the Bekaa. The MP period is sparsely represented — always on high ground or on the edges of the valley and mixed with earlier and later material. The LP is quite abundant — more than 200 bifaces were found

at Ard Saouda (Fleisch 1966). These sites, are also found in the south along the edges of the valley, or on the higher parts of the valley which begin S. of the Jub Jannine area, at which point the river goes into a ravine, now part of the Karaoun lake behind the new dam.

II. NORTH LEBANON

The Paleolithic periods are sparsely represented — the MP at Ras Lados, the type-site of the LM 6m.-beach period, and the UP by the Kebaran site at Ash-ash. Both of these belong more properly to Part I, the coastal area. Hints of early sites are given in Wetzel and Halter (1945), said to be in the hills surrounding the Plain of Akkar. Instead of "Chelleo-Acheulian", they may actually be Heavy Néol., but we have been unable to search as yet for these sites.

The tells of the Akkar Plain (21 are marked on Geze's soil-map) were probably examined by Albright on one of his 1920's surface-explorations; he observed EB material (p.c., M.D.). Jirku also mentions EB and later material, seen on his survey (1933) of some of the tells. None of the ones on the Lebanese side of the frontier (i.e.on the left bank of N. el Kebir) have been excavated, although the vast mound of Arqa (See Plate 13b) and the small coastal tell, Hayat, are scheduled for sounding. On the Syrian side, Tell Kazel was sounded (see Dunand et al, 1964) and Neol. material was attested, so far only from surface-finds. Further N., several tells have produced Neol. and Chalc. material (Tell Sukas, (see Riis, 1961/62) being the most recent). On our survey we managed to visit only 4 of the tells, and found EB material well attested, with traces of Neol. at Tell Kirri, in amounts too small to be able to determine the phase. A curious characteristic of these tells seems to be the scarcity of flint. What few tools we found were resharpened and under-cut, cores worked to the nubbin, and many pieces re-used, with 2 or more patinas. Flint is also almost non-existent in the lower foothills bordering the plain in the Akkar — Halba area. However it is said to be abundant in the W. Abrouch area on the Syrian side (p.c., M.D.); perhaps the intervening Nahr et Kebir made it difficult to obtain.

Two other areas in the north have produced prehistoric material — the dolmen-fields of the Menjez and Hermel districts, many of whose megalithic tombs were discovered and excavated by Père Tallon (1958, 1959, 1961, and in preparation). The latter has recently found traces at Menjez of EB and MB habitations without a tell, and early pottery Neol. at Neba'a Jallouk. M. P. Billaux has also been active in the Hermel area and in other parts of the Bekaa, and has located several sites of the Shepherd Neol. industry and some megalithic sites.

III. SOUTH LEBANON

This is another area which has been insufficiently explored, except for the Ain Ebel district, found by Bovier Lapierre (1908) and studied later by Père Fleisch. It is still largely unpublished, but see Fleisch (1951, 1954, p. 566, and 1965b) and the forthcoming publication of Cauvin, and see also Note 2 in Part I, as well as Turville Petre (1926, 1927).

Only LP or Neol. and Chalc. material has been found in the Ain Ebel area, and no pottery is reported from the latter sites. On the fringe of the area an early find of Karge (1917) produced late UP material from Mugharet et Abed, and a discovery of Lortet was the MP of Hannawiyeh (Lortet, 1880 and 1884). Interesting new information has come this year from Khallet el Khazen, where sparse Meyroubian may exist on the sandstone, forested hills of South Lebanon (see Plate 13a), and where Neol., Chalc. and EB open sites occur containing "museum-piece" tools. The latter period is not too often found unassociated with a tell, and the relationships of these sites with the EB material and constructions found in the Caverns (Khallet el Khazen VI) is still under study (Hours; in preparation).

No investigations have been carried out in 2 other areas in Part II, interesting from the point of view of culture- and trade-flow: the Boqueia Plain in the extreme north, dominated by the Crac des Chevaliers, in the Homs gap, and the Marjayoun Plain in the extreme south, above the Huleh swamp and the entrance to the Jordan Valley. Both areas have tells (e.g. Tell Ajini in the Boqueia and Tell Dibbine in the Marj); the

former is not included herein for lack of information. The latter area contains an excellent Acheulian site, on the border between Lebanon and Israel, near Ma'ayan Baruck (Stekelis, 1966). Since this is a military zone we have not attempted to visit this site, and it is not included in the text. We are indebted to Professor Stekelis, who reported this site to us (p.c., 1966).

METHODS USED ON OUR SURVEY, AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDS

The survey of Lebanese tells was begun in 1965 in order to verify the location and condition of the known and published tells, so that those containing prehistoric deposits (or dating up to the end of the Early Bronze Age) could be included in this inventory. It soon became apparent that a great many smaller and unrecorded tells existed, on which there was more likelihood of prehistoric deposits being found, and these we began to visit also. M. Hajjar estimates that there may be as many as 100 in the country, most of them in the Bekaa. We know of the existence of 88 Bekaa tells, either from Jirku's or Kuschke's accounts, from the new 1:20,000 maps, or from Bernard Geze's map of the soils of Lebanon (1956) (a copy of which we have just obtained, and which marks about 50 tells), or from our own personal observation on the spot. During the year we have managed to visit 54 Bekaa tells, several of them hitherto unrecorded: — 11 in the southern area, 25 in the central area and 18 in the north. We found prehistoric material on 39 of them. Unfortunately we have been able to visit only 4 of the 21 known Akkar tells. Incomplete as the survey therefore is, at least a start has been made and it is hoped that the work will continue.

Our surface-collections consisted of flint tools and characteristic débitage, domestic stone objects, decorated sherds and sherds with any distinguishing feature such as burnish or large grits, and any imported material such as obsidian, mother-of-pearl, pumice, etc. Material obviously later than Middle Bronze was not collected unless of interest to others — e.g. Late Bronze and Mycenean sherds were taken for Mrs. Hankey (A.J.A. vol. 70 et seq.), and early Islamic ones for Mrs. Frick.

Like Dr. Kuschke, we found the material difficult to interpret, once collected. Not having any relevant published material for comparisons from sites nearer than Byblos (Dunand and Cauvin: see Bibliography) and Hama (Fugmann, 1958), except for one phase (the Néol. Ancien of the T. Ramad pits: de Contenson and Van Liere, 1964), we came to rely entirely upon a 'panel of experts', to whom, after washing and marking, the material was presented for comment and possible identification. Most of it has been seen by Miss Kirkbride and Messrs. J. Cauvin, H. de Contenson, M. Dunand, G.L. Harding and Père Hours, while flints were shown also to Père Fleisch, Dr. and Mrs. Solecki and Mr. Van Liere. Some material was also shown to Mlle. H. Balfet, Professor and Mrs. Braidwood, and Miss Olga Tufnell. Stone objects were shown to geologists Brian Gregor and Ziyad Beydoun of AUB. The site was included in this inventory if any Paleo., Neol., Chalc. or EB material was noted; differences of opinion have been so noted in the text. Almost all of the material has been given to USJ, where it may be seen, upon application to Père Hours. Two other classes of tells have (perhaps unfairly) been included — those which are unrecorded but on which we found nothing earlier than Middle Bronze, and those on which we found no early material at all, but which are almost certain to contain it. The tells of first group were included in order to record and publish their existance, those of the second group in the expectation that future excavations will confirm their rightful place in the inventory. These sites have, however, been omitted from the distribution maps, although some of the material has been drawn.

In spite of the positive identification of most of the finds, the limited value of surface material must be borne in mind; it can be inconclusive even when *not* found (a fact also noted by Braidwood, 1960), especially in the case of an intact tell, when earlier deposits may exist, but may be completely masked by later ones. Again, since objects are found purely by chance, it is hardly surprising that a second visit will sometimes entirely change the conclusions first drawn. In many cases on our survey, the finds were insufficient, or such as could relate to more than one period; thus, tantalising possibilities have had to remain unproved. Much more work

therefore needs to be done, and should become increasingly easier to accomplish; we had advantages not enjoyed by previous searchers — more and better paved roads, and the unlikely assistance of the bulldozer and the deep-plough. In the meantime we fervently hope for the success of the excavations in progress and projected, which should bring a clearer picture of the Bekaa's position in relation to neighbouring prehistoric cultural zones.

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Peter J. Wescombe

Beirut, 1966

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SITES IN PART II

See index for alternative names and spellings

I. = Location
II. = History and Publications
III. = Material
IV. = Present Condition of Site

Ach-Ach: See 'Ash-Ash'.

Ain Hachbai

I. 2 km. N. of Tell Hachbai, 3 km. E. of Chemistar. A strong spring, Ain Hachbai, flows S.W. from a shallow valley towards Tell Hachbai and down to the Bekaa. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954, p. 122). Visited by H. de Contenson and P. Wescombe in 1966. III. Kuschke mentions finding EB sherds. Many of these were seen in 1966 on both sides of the valley. Some are combed in a wide, strong pattern, seen also on sherds from the Akkar Plain tells. Others are lightly combed and come from flat-based jars; some fragments of inverted platters, some burnished and some with red-black slip were also found. Flint was sparse and uncharacteristic. IV. The EB site was probably disturbed by the building of a Roman temple near the spring. Some caves above the site were found to be empty (p.c. H. de C.).

Ain Hannine

I. 2 km. W. of Ain Ebel. BL places site at the spring of the village of Hannine, 600 m. asl; material comes from surfaces around the spring, 800 m. S. of the village, on land sloping southward at the junction of 4 tracks and 2 wadis. II. Found by Bovier-Lapierre (1908, p. 78) and mentioned by Karge (1918, p. 719). Finder gives a brief description

of this abundant Neol. industry, probably a Néol. Récent factory-site (p.c. P.F.), and material consisted of hammerstones, cores and some 60 axes in various stages of manufacture — roughed-out, or ready for polishing — some elongated, some partly and some entirely polished. There was also a series of well-made blades, with and without retouch. Material in USJ. IV. Olive terraces, under cultivation.

Ain Harouf

I. 4 km. N.W. of Nabatiyeh Tachta, on the surfaces near the spring, about 400 m. asl. II. Found by Gigues; BL site 98; no other references. III. BL lists the industry as Neol. IV. No new information.

Ain Jaouze

I. 6 km. N.W. of Karaoun, S. of Saghbine, or 2 km. S.W. of Kefraya on the road to Machgara. Site is on the surface of fields W. of Deir Ain Jaouze. II. Found by Bergy in 1934, and the material (now in USJ) will be published by J. Cauvin. III. The assemblage is a Néol. Récent one (p.c. J.C.). IV. Under cultivation, partly disturbed by road-widening.

Ain el Kabou

I. On the slopes descending towards Zahle from the col, near the spring of el Kabou. II. Found by Père Fleisch. III. Material is sparse and consists of mottled Upper Jurassic flint, and forms are flakes pfr, end-scrapers and blades; it may be a Meyroubian site. IV. No information.

Ain Nfaikh: see Tell Ain Nfaikh

Akkar Plain Foothills

I. Several surface sites are said to exist in the foothills, above the 30 m. contour, where the soil is composed of conglomerates of Neogene age. These soils, according to the geological map of Dubertret, occur in the area between Abde and Halba, but above the 200 m. contour. II. Mentioned by Wetzel and Haller (1945, p. 42). III. « Gros bifaces » of Chelleo-Acheulian type were found on the surfaces of the conglomerates, together with

other rough material, and are presumed therefore to be of later date than the conglomerates (i.e. Midddle Quaternary or later). In the light of recent discoveries this description would seem to fit Heavy Neol. assemblages. IV. We have not had time to look for these sites. Lower down, between the 100 m. contour and the level of the plain there is no flint whatever, a situation reflected in the tell assemblages.

Amiq I

I. The village is 10 km. S. of Qabb Elias. Site is N.N.W. of village, W. of cote 869 on gentle, rocky slopes about 500 m. W. of the main road from Chtaura, at a point 600 m. S. of Qalaat el Mudik hill. Behind the site, about 900 m. asl, the J. Barouk hills rise steeply to their peaks. II. Found by J. Cauvin in 1963, who will publish the material. III. An abundant Néol. Récent flint group was collected, now in USJ, together with other material collected later by Pères Fleisch and Hours, and by ourselves from an adjacent area in 1966. The latter collection included fragments of 2 basalt objects with biconical perforations, basalt quern fragments, and many partly polished adzes and chizels, as well as an arrowhead fragment. IV. Uncultivated rocky terrain; a few scrub-oak trees.

Amiq II (el Ghrabéh)

I. About 6 km. N.E. of Amiq I, in the marshes (el Ghrabéh) to the N.E. of the strong spring of the Nahr Riachi (which emerges at several points below (E. of) the road going S. from Chtaura, and is gathered in a wide canal flowing E. to the Litani), or about 3 km. S.E. of Tell Khardane. Site is an area of grey soil, perhaps once a tell, in the flat marshlands, which have been partly drained and prepared for cultivation. II. Site found by M. le Cavalier in 1964, and subsequently examined by Père Hours; finder has recently presented his collections to USJ. III. The finds consist of: -several basalt mortars and other milling utensils, and 2 large limestone basins, 25 cm. in diameter and 20 cm. deep; parts of a human skeleton, and a small lump of red ochre; an elongated basalt (perhaps phallic) object; a few plano-convex adzes and Canaanean blades of late

appearance (late Neol./Chalc, or even EB); a small celt-like trapzeoidal polished axe with rounded bit; a tanged and pressure-flaked arrowhead patinated to beige; many denticulated scrapers and flakes, some large and rough and resembling the material of T. ed Deir and T. Jisr; several convex-backed blades which were used as sickles or knives, with lustre; a burin and an awl. Cores, flakes and blade-waste seem to be abundant at this site, and all the material except the arrowhead is in fresh, chestnut-brown flint without concretions. Pottery was either not collected or not present, and this site would repay further study, since it appears to be so unlike the late Neol. of the N. Bekaa (e.g. T. Ard Tlali). IV. The area has been flattened by bulldozing.

Amlaq el Qatih

I. A district 2 ½ km. N.W. of Baaloul, or 5 km. N. of Karaoun. Material occurs along a track going S. at the entrance to the Sahel Karaoun, E. of the Litani gorge on high ground, at cote 887. II. Found by Pères Fleisch and Tallon in 1955. III. Material in USJ consists of cream-coloured cherty flint, and appears to be mixture of normal Neol., Heavy Neol., and Acheulian. There are also a few Lev. cores. IV. Under cultivation.

Anjar

I. Exact location unclear, but said to be on banks of a river N.E. of Birket Anjar. II. Mentioned on p. 409 of Bruce Conde's "See Lebanon" (1955). It may be the site of Tell Shamsine (which see). III. The Dept. of Antiquities is said to have excavated a 'prehistoric site' with 'Stone and Bronze-Age potsherds'. Mr. Kalayan recalls the finding of some Bronze daggers 'in the gardens below the Omayyad Palace', but we can obtain no other information about this site. IV. Unknown.

Ard ardousie and Tell Kastina (Orthosia), or Camp de Nahr el Bared

I. Not known for certain to have prehistoric deposits, but included as being the only large mound in the Tripoli area, thus likely to have had at least an EB phase. Site (once Orthosia, now T. Kastina) is on the right

bank of N. el Bared at the mouth., 13 ½ km. N. of Tripoli. II. See Guide Bleu (1952, p. 120) and Seyrig (BMB vol. XII p. 27). III. No information; the inhabitants are conducting clandestine excavations. IV. Completely covered by the refugee village, and cut in half by the main road. The present village of Ard Ardousie occupies a hill, left of the road to the S., probably not a tell.

Ard Saouda (Ard es Saoude, Terres Noires)

I. On the road between Marjayoun and Rachaya al Wadi, in the Wadi et Taim, S. of the junction with the branch road to Kaukaba and Karaoun. Site is on the surface of fields strewn with basalt boulders (an ancient lava-flow) left of the road as it makes a sharp turn, before the junction, at cote 990. This area is drained by the northernmost feeders of the Jordan, N. of Hasbaya. II. The Néol. site next to the road was found by M. Billaux, in 1957; he showed it to Pères Fleisch and Tallon. The Acheulean site downhill to the S.W. was found by Père Fleisch (published in 1966). Extensions of the site have been located by M. le Cavalier, and by L. and F. Skeels at Jeb Farah. The Neol. material will be published by J. Cauvin. III. On the Acheulian site about 300 bifaces were collected; most of them in shiny brown flint and chert, heavily patinated, sometimes with a grey film, sometimes with 2 old patinas and a more recent one. Père Fleisch divides these into 4 groups (Fleisch, 1966) — Early, Middle, Middle/Late, and Late. The Lev. tec. appears in the cores of the second group, and there are other pieces such as rough-outs, flake-waste and used cores. More of such material was collected by one of us (L.C.) on a visit with Père Fleisch in 1966. The Neol. group. is in creamy chert, and appears to contain both Heavy Neol. and Néol. Récent elements, the former consisting of massive rabots and cores, and the latter of several adzes, chisels (some with polish), discs, small oval axes retouched all round, racloirs and cores. Some of the material cannot easily be assigned to one period or the other; the Neol. knappers evidently re-used Acheulian tools, and the site must have been used as a factory in many periods. IV. Under cultivation.

ARIDA

I. This is the Lebanese Frontier Post on the coast-road from Tripoli to Lataqiyeh. It is marked on Geze's soil-map as a tell, and placed S. of the mouth of the N. el Kebir, (which turns southward at the mouth) and some 500 m. inland from the shore. II. III. A few artefacts and blade-waste of Néol. Moyen appearance, including a possible Byblos Point fragment, are in NMB, found by Pallery in the 1920's. It is not known if this material (marked 'Arida') came from the tell. IV. The tell was reported in June 1966 (p.c. J. King) to be under cultivation and partly destroyed by bulldozing. Up to the time of writing we have not been able to visit this site.

ASH-ASH (Achech)

I. The village is situated in the valley separating J. Terbol from the main massif, about 15 miles E. of Tripoli. The ravine descends towards Zghorta and this site was seen in a 4 m.-deep section, cut for the new road from Ash-Ash to Zghorta. The section showed Quaternary soils in 3 layers — grey on the surface, then deep-brown clay, then red clay. II. Found by Wetzel and Haller (1954, pp. 28-89) and mentioned by Waechter (1949) and Garrod (1952-3). III. The finders describe a Mesol. industry in the middle level, at 2 ½ m., with abundant material — scalene triangles, microburins etc. This industry was studied by Waechter, who considers it of pre-Natufian I date, i.e. a sort of Kebaran, not too different from that of the top levels of Ksar Akil (p.c., October, 1966). Garrod (op. cit.) notes that there are indications that the climate was damp and that the industry probably comes at the end of the Paleolithic sequence. The material is with finder J. Haller, in Zurich. IV. Unknown; the grey surface-soil is described as containing pottery.

AYLOUT

I. 2. km. N.W. of Menjez, in N. Lebanon, on fields S.E. of the monastery of Notre Dame du Fort, above the N. Menjez ravine, 2 km. before its junction with the N. el Kebir, or 300 m. S.E. of cote 277. Found by Père Tallon in 1961. III. A late flint industry, probably Chalc. or EB, is found, largely consisting of blades in fresh flint of mixed colours. Tools include sbe's with lustre, usually truncated and backed, Canaanean blades, etc., but there is also one white-patinated tanged arrowhead fragment which may be Néol. Moyen. IV. Under cultivation.

BAALBEK (The tell)

I. An acropolis-like mound, today surrounded by massive stone walls, supports the ruined Temple of Jupiter, on the outskirts of Baalbek town. This site is 1 ½ m. below the Grand Court in front of the temple and below the partly dismantled altar and Byzantine Church. II. A small area was excavated in 1962 to a depth of 1 ½ m. by J. Hajjar; a brief report appears in BMB vol. 18, in the 'Chroniques'. III. Walls made of undressed stones and large river-cobbles appeared, representing square rooms of rudimentary houses; some contained clay silos and hearths. Burials were found below 3 of these rooms, with grave-goods including a bronze spear-head dated to the Hyksos (Middle Bronze) period. Many sherds, one an Iron III fragment with cuneiform and stamped decoration were also found. There is a strong presumption that the site is part of the tell of ancient Baalbek, and it is included herein on the assumption that if Middle Bronze deposits are found so high on the mound, EB and earlier material will eventually be found beneath (see Dunand, 1964, p. 12, last para.). One of us (P.W.) has observed flint débitage in fillings all over the temple area. IV. To date, the sondage is still open.

BAB ES SGHRIR

I. 3 km. E. of Kefraya, 200m. right of the road to Jub Jannine as it enters the plain. Site is on right bank of W. Bab es Sghrir, or Serhir, on surfaces composed of Quaternary gravels and whitened, rounded pebbles; it slopes up to a low crest below the one on which there is a geodesic point. II. First noted by M. Arnaud in 1965, subsequently examined by the authors in 1966. III. M. Arnaud found several fine axes of Néol. Moyen form (fig. XXV), made on cream, cherty flint. We found an accompanying

industry of small chisels, scrapers, large flakes and cores, and some borers; these were in fresh, cherty flint, slightly patinated. We also found another group of heavily white-patinated large cores and flakes, as well as a biface of Acheulian appearance (p.c. P.F.); see fig XXV, 2. They have a dark concretion on some areas. It appears therefore that this site has material of two periods. The edges of the earlier group are fresh, indicating that they did not come to the site with the Quarternary gravels. IV. Under cultivation, and slightly disturbed by irrigation works.

BEIDAR CHAMOUT

I. 3 km. N.E. of Machgara, right bank of the Litani, at the exit of the N. Cheeta from the ravine opposite the foothills of Dahr er Rimoul, on a track 500 m. S.W. of cote 853, and in fields around the fountain which brings piped water from Machgara spring; an area 100 m. x 600 m. II. Found by Père Fleisch in 1952, published in 1954 and 1960, but described more fully in his (1954). Collections are in USJ, and will be published by J. Cauvin. III. A normal Néol. group, probably Néol. Récent, a sparse Heavy Neol. group and a MP series is present. The Heavy Neol. pieces are identical to those of Karaoun. The Néol. Récent has 40 % adzes, as well as chisels, rabots and cores. The Lev. group has a few flakes pfr and no triangular points; it may actually belong with the Neol. (see Introduction, Note I). IV. Under cultivation.

BEIT YAHUN: See TIBNINE II: 21 dolmens are described by Mader.

EL BIRÉ

I. N.B. NOT the Tel el Biré of Jirku (1930). The village is W. of the road from Mejdel Anjar to Rachaya. Site is between the main road and a small spring on the track going S.W. to the village. II. III. Found by Bergy, who describes a « Chellean factory-site ». It is probably a factory, since a few prepared flakes and a Néol. pick were found, but most of the flint in USJ is naturally-fractured. IV. Unknown.

BIRKET RAM'A (or Ramiya)

I. On the road from Nakura to Ain Ebel, 19 km. E. of Nakura. Site is on surfaces around the pool formed by the spring, at the foot of the village. II. Found by Bovier Lapierre (1908, p. 78) and mentioned by Karge (1918, p. 178-). III. Finder mentions seeing abundant axes on the surface, but in general they are not so well made as the Ain Hanine ones. Material in USJ is, according to Père Fleisch, a Néol. Récent assemblage, containing several elongated picks and chisels in a greyish-yellow, cherty flint. IV. Unknown.

BOU CHQAIFE

I. 1 ½ km. N.W. of Ain Ebel, on the northerly track to Hannine. The road passes through a grove, and this site is on both sides of the track (see sketchmap, fig. LIX). II. Found by Père Fleisch. To be published by M. J. Cauvin. III. The material in USJ appears to be a normal Neol. industry. IV. Lightly cultivated, arid fields.

BOUSTAN EL BIRKE

I. 2 ½ km. S.E. of Kefraya, or 22 km. S. of Chtaura. Site is on the surface of a vinyard planted on Quaternary soils, forming an undulating field on a shallow saddle. It stretches from a deep cutting on the main road, eastward to the hill with the geodesic point. II. Found by L. Copeland and F. Skeels in 1966. III. The material appears to be Heavy Neol. and the site is not unlike Kefraya, with more light tools than heavy ones; also includ-ed in the collection are well-made tools typical of other periods, e.g. a typical UP nose-scraper, a grattoir-de côté; flakes made with Lev. tec. are common, and there are many blade-butts and blade-sections. The Heavy Neol. forms are:— large scrapers and choppers made on discoid cores, picks, and large flakes. Most pieces are made in greyish silicious limestone or cherty flint. IV. The field is lightly ploughed, and flint outcrops on the hill now supporting the geodesic point (not marked on the maps).

N.B. The tell to the N.W., opposite the branch road to Kefraya village, has been disturbed by the building of a villa, but the debris

appears to contain only Roman and later material. It is called Qasr Boustros, and the geodesic point is no longer on the summit.

CHALABOUN

I. E. of Nakura, 1 ½ km. before the junction of the road from Ain Ebel to the Tibnine — Bent Jebeil road (See Sketchmap, fig. LIX). Site is N. of the road, 800 m. asl. II. The site is mentioned in passing by Bovier Lapierre (1908), who also mentions megaliths in the area. This was noted by Mouterde (MUSJ, 1940, p. 112). Père Fleisch found (or re-found) it, and made a collection, now in USJ, which will be described by J. Cauvin. III. A sparse Acheulian appears to be mixed with a normal Néol. assemblage. IV. Under cultivation.

CHTAURA

The tell is omitted as having only MB and later deposits. See Kuschke (1954).

CHOUEIGHIR: See HERMEL II

DAHR AL AHMAR

I. This is the "Deir el Ahmar", site 74 of BL, but misplaced owing to the similarity of its name to that of a village in the N. Bekaa. This site is on surfaces of a vinyard 500 m. N. of the village of Dahr el Ahmar, beside the road to Rachaya from Mejdel Anjar, i.e. in the S. Bekaa, actually in the W. et Taim. II. Found by Bergy. Material studied and sorted by Père Fleisch, in USJ. The reference of Karge (1918) is to a village in Jordan, Khan el Ahmar. III. Listed as "Paleolithic" on BL, material is a normal Néol. Moyen, at the moment under study by J. Cauvin for publication. IV. Under cultivation.

DAKOUE (the Doukha of Zumoffen)

I. 16 km. S.E. of Zahle, 870 m. asl, on the E. edge of the Bekaa at the foot of the J. Rasi. Site is on the surface, 700 m. N.W. of the village, running along the N.-S. track, dispersed for 300-400 m., or about 400 m. N.E. of cote 870. Another location is left of the track to Bir Dakoue, or 300 m. N.W. of cote 932. II. Found by Zumoffen (1908) and mentioned by Karge (1918, p. 42-), by Howell (1959, p. 18), and on BL, his no 77. The bulk of the USJ material was collected by Bergy. III. An abundant and well-made Acheulian industry was found, with ovoid, triangular and amygdaloid bifaces, as well as a group of Heavy Neol. tools, another group of MP flakes and a great deal of débitage. All this was once considered to be Acheulian. Some of the Heavy Neol. cores are massive, and many of them, as well as many bifaces, are made on heavily-patinated, Eocene Nummulitic flint. IV. Under cultivation. Père Fleisch notes that the site does not continue to produce material.

DEBEL (Mudawarat)

I. Mudawarat is an area facing Debel village, 399 m. upstream from the reservoir called Birket el Haloueh. Material comes from the surface and continues for 300 m. up the W. Debel valley, here 800 m. broad. Debel is 4 km. N.N.W. of Ain Ebel (See sketchmap, fig. LIX), or 5 km. N. of Aita esh Shaab, at 590 m. asl. II. Debel was mentioned by Bovier-Lapierre (1908) in passing, but this site was found by Père Fleisch (published 1954, p. 566). III. There are 26 Acheulian and 2 Néol. bifaces in USJ collected by finder, marked 'Mudawarat'. The former are of varied shape and size, but probably date to Late Acheulian times (Fleisch, op. cit.). IV. under cultivation.

DEIR EL AHMAR: See Dahr el Ahmar

DOURIS

I. The village is 2 km. S.W. of Baalbek, W. of the main road. The surface-site is not on the Islamic tell outside the village, but is 1 km. S.W., at the N. end of a vinyard, reached by a track from the main road to Baalbek. II. Found by M. Billaux in 1957, who showed it to Pères Fleisch and Tallon. Under study by Père Fleisch. Material in USJ. III. This promises to be an interesting site since the material appears to represent different periods. Some of it appears to be Shepherd Neol., with material similar to that of

Maakne, in unpatinated flint. Other pieces are larger and patinated to white, and perhaps are rather poor examples of Heavy Neol. This year one of us (L.C.) found 3 apparently Lev. flakes in white patinated flint. There is a great deal of naturally-fractured flint on the site. IV. Under cultivation.

Douwara

I. 2 km. S.W. of Ain Ebel, on slopes N. of the road from Ain Ebel to Rumaisch, at 700 m. asl (See Sketchmap, fig. LIX). II. Found by Père Fleisch in 1950 and published in 1951 and 1954, and see also the forthcoming publication of J. Cauvin. III. Two industries are present: Heavy Neol., represented by large numbers of heavy tools including bifaces and much débitage, and another group which appears to be Chalc. This includes some heavy borers, similar to those of Minet ed Dhalia, as well as adzes and chisels. Material in USJ. IV. Unknown.

Fleywe

I. 12 km. W.N.W. of Baalbek, about half-way between Chlifa and Bouday, on a road which runs N.-S. on the lowest foothills bordering the W. side of the Bekaa. Site is on surfaces of fields sloping to a small valley, facing the Bekaa. II. Found by F. Skeels and L. Copeland in 1965. III. Nodules of silicious limestone of a light yellow-grey colour are abundant. Worked pieces are rare, but include 2 series (p.c. P.F.); one a group of rough, large flakes and cores, perhaps Heavy Neol., the other has types typical of the Micro-Mousterian of Fleisch (see Part I, Fig. II). IV. Under cultivation.

Ghazze (Tell Ghazze)

I. c. 14 km. S.S.W. of Bar Elias, or reached by a track from Jub Jannine, on the left bank of the Litani. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954). Not yet visited by us. III. Material of late EB type noted by Kuschke. IV. The tell is occupied by the present village.

Hammara

I. 4 ½ km. S. of Mejdel Anjar in the W. et Taim. Site is 300 m. N.W. of the spring, opposite the police station at Hammara village, W. of the road, in a 'basin'. II. Found by Bergy in 1936. III. Material in USJ consists of grey, shiny flint, patinating to light brown, and forms consist of a few Lev. flakes pfr, utilised natural débitage, and some uncharacteristic Neol. pieces — one a pick. IV. Under cultivation.

Hannawiyeh I (Hanawéh)

I. 10 km. S.E. of Tyre on the road to Kana. Site is N. of village on left bank of W. Akrab, in a ravine below a ruined citadel. The Guide Bleu, p. 157 and other writers mention bas-reliefs cut into the sides of this ravine. The prehistoric material consists of large chunks of reddish-brown brecciated cave-deposits, which appear to have been detached from a position in the cliff-side and thrown into the ravine. They represent the hardened fill of a cave or caves once occupied by man, and subsequently destroyed. II. Described by Lortet (1880 and 1884), Dalman (1910), Vincent (1914,) Bovier Lapierre (1908), Karge (1918) and revisited in 1952 by Pères Fleisch and Hours. Omitted from BL, perhaps a typing error. III. Lortet describes the extremely hard breccia as being a magma of bones of game-animals (bos, capra, cervus and equus) and as containing abundant worked flint of Mousterian form. His engraving (1884, p. 139) shows 3 typical LM flakes: a triangular point, a racloir and a broad Lev. flake. There is a large collection of similar material in USJ. IV. Since the breccia evidently proved hard for the rock-carvers to work, all the deposits may be present, though in pieces (p.c. P.F.).

Hannawiyeh II (Mugharet ed Dellafe)

I. 100 m. from site I, in the same ravine. A small cave with concealed mouth. II. Found by Bovier Lapierre, as mentioned by Karge (1918, p. 69). Also re-found by Pères Fleisch and Hours. III. This very humid cave contains some brecciated deposits with sparse bone and flint, but in amounts too small for determination of the industry (p.c. P.H. and P.F.). IV. Undisturbed.

HERMEL I (Mrah Abbas)

I. 5 km. N.N.E. of Hermel on the road to Mrah Abbas, 1 km. before reaching it, at the first garden. A dolmen-field is seen on the arid, uncultivated plain, sloping down to the Orontes gorge, 2 km. to the E. II. Found by P. Billaux, and reported to Père Tallon, who gives a brief description (1958). III. The debris of 10 dolmens are found. Most of them are built on a larger foundation than the chamber itself covers, and they were possibly not covered by tumuli; some were evidently not built to have cap-stones. IV. No information.

HERMEL II (Jisr el Aassi)

I. 2 km. E. of site I, near the gorge of the Orontes. II. Found by P. Billaux, mentioned by Tallon (1958), with a longer description of the largest tumulus in his article of 1959. Flints mentioned by Fleisch (1966). III. Several dolmens are found in the area of the hamlet of Choueighir, beginning 1 km. N. of the bridge over the Orontes, and continuing through the village to about 2 km. to the N., in the vicinity of the track which runs parallel to the river, above the gorge. In some cases the stones are inclined inwards, forming a triangle. The large tumulus N. of the village is made of huge blocks, and pottery found in the immediate vicinity dates it to the EB-III phase (Tallon, op. cit., 1959). Père Fleisch has found flint in the vicinity of the dolmens, of Shepherd Neol. type. IV. Uncultivated.

HERMEL III (Choueighir)

I. The village is on the left (W.) bank of the Orontes; site is "2 km. N. of Choueighir." II. Found by P. Billaux; material now in USJ, described by Fleisch (1966). III. A Shepherd Neol. site, similar to Maakne and el Qaa. IV. Uncultivated.

HERMEL IV (Wadi el Joz)

I. S.E. of Hermel, or 1 ½ km. E. of Hermel Attika, on the arid terraces sloping down towards the Orontes gorge. II. Found by M. Mohammed Hamadé, who reported to M. P. Billaux, who in turn showed the megaliths to Père Tallon. Published by Tallon (1959) Several tumuli are found in the region, covering tombs built on a platform, usually in a rectangular shape, oriented E.-W., and some also show vestiges of walls formed by megalithic stones. Père Tallon collected flint and pottery of mixed periods, from Néol. Ancien (an incised sherd and a tanged scraper) and EB (a thin, flat scraper with very worn and polished working-edge) to MB, and later periods, predominantly of the Iron Age. IV. Under cultivation.

HIQAB CHAAT

I. Immediately S.W. of T. Neba'a Chaat, a rounded hill dominating the W. Sfini valley and the railway-line. II. Found by F. and L. Skeels in 1966. III. Large quantities of naturally-fractured brown and chestnut-brown flint and battered nodules appear on the slopes. Among these were found some prepared cores and flakes, and some of the nodules may be hammers. One combed EB sherd was also found. This is the first factory-site to be located in the N. Bekaa. IV. Uncultivated.

HOCH TELL SAFIYEH: See TELL SAFIYEH

JDITA

I. This village, partly built on a tell, is in an enclosed valley N.W. of Chtaura. Site is a cave near Neba'a al Assal spring, 40m. W. of the railway bridge, on the left bank of the stream. Found by Bergy in 1930 and examined by Haas. (The tell was mentioned by Kuschke and Hachmann, 1966). III. Material suggests that the cave was once occupied, perhaps in protohistoric times. Père Hours found no flints in it recently. Bergy found a gold bead, human bones and early pottery, now in NMB. IV. The entrance of the cave has collapsed. The tell in the village shows no early sherds and is much built upon; the antique building on the summit is also much disturbed.

JEBEL BANIYA

I. 8 km. W. of Niha, which is N. of Zahle. Site is probably a way-station on the pass. It is on flat bottoms of two adjoining hollows, dissolution cavities in the limestone, facing N.-E, on the N. flank of Jebel Baniya,

upstream from W. Kharab, 175m. asl. II. Found by Père Fleisch, published in 1962,b. Collections by Pères Fleisch and Tallon. III. The majority of pieces are in a good Cretaceous flint, patinated to beige. There are several industries: Acheulian, represented by: a piriform, pointed biface (the only one found in the area); a less typical biface; an MP series, probably LM, which has both medium-sized flakes and large, thick triangular points; a fair number of small pieces, though these seem younger than the Micro-Mousterian of, for example Crique Sud (Ras Beirut VI); an unpatinated sparse, UP series, with burins and steep-scrapers, of which one is an Atlitian type (Fleisch, op.cit.). IV. No information.

Jub Jannine I

I. 8 km. N.E. of Karaoun, a village on the E. side of the Bekaa, on the slopes of the range of low foothills called J. Gharbi. Site is 1 km. due N. of the village, in an angle between 2 tracks, 200 m. W. of cote 878. II. Found by Dubertret. The collection in USJ was made by Pères Fleisch and Tallon. III. Material is a sparse Acheulian with bifaces and rougher pieces. IV. Under cultivation.

Jub Jannine II (The Trihedrals)

I. On the right bank of the Litani W.N.W. of the village, 100 m. E. of cote 861 and 100 m. from the river, on the flank of a small ridge, or 2 km. downstream from the bridge on the Kefraya - Jub Jannine road. II. Found in 1957 by M. Billaux, dcscribed briefly by Fleisch (1960). III. The material is unique in Lebanon, except for isolated pieces at other sites, and consists of core-tools evidently made for a special purpose (see fig. XXVII). On 2 areas of concentration in a small, 100 m. square area, more than 100 axes (or bifaces) were found on and just under the surface, (which consists of brown soil-of-decalcification, possibly over the limestone bed-rock). The ground slopes gently down to the bed of the Litani, here flowing in an artificially-deepened channel. The axes are in chestnut-brown flint and 2 forms predominate — one being the tapering, sharp trihedral points on unretouched, globular bases (fig. XXVII and Pl. 12a, 41) and the other being the flat bifaces, some with 'duck-bill'tips, some with transverse tips (cleavers) and others with amygdaloid or oval shape, retouched all round to a sharp, regular edge (Pl. 12a, 40). Other forms occur, such as 4-sided axes (or picks), smaller bifaces, etc., and other tools include rare burins, flat and well-made double end-scrapers, heavy racloirs and rabots. The cores are extremely abundant, and are large and globular; they appear not to be axe-rough-outs, and some may actually be choppers and chopping tools. The edges of all these tools and cores are in sharp condition and unrolled, but some tools made on patinated Eocene flint are less sharp. Very few of the narrow, spikey tips of the trihedrals have broken off. The date of this assemblage is in question, and is still under study by Père Fleisch. Seen out of context, it would unhesitatingly be accepted as Lower Paleolithic, and similar forms appear at Letamne (p.c. R. Solecki and W. Van Liere, 1966); moreover, there are present in the brown soil some lumps of Quaternary conglomerate of older date than the surface soil. On the other hand many factors argue for a Neol. date, such as the unique concentration on the surface of recent soils in such a small area, the thinness of the patina, the variety of forms and the fact that similar types occur in the Neol. at, e.g. Merimda (p.c. P.F.). IV. The fields are under cultivation.

Jub Jannine III (The Gardens)

I. 1 ½ km. S. of the village on the non-cultivated, fairly steep slopes at the side of the gardens behind and above the houses, dispersed about an area 200 m., along a fence. II. Found by Pères Fleisch and Tallon in 1957. III. Material in USJ largely consists of an abundant Heavy Neol. group, with many large flakes and blades, and another, finer series with rabots and scrapers. No large bifaces occurred. IV. The site, covered with crops at time of discovery, may extend through the gardens.

Kafr Tibnit

I. The village is 4 km. S.S.E. of Nabatiyeh Tahta, on the road to Marjaoun, or 37 km. S.E. of Sidon. Exact findspot not known. II. Found by Passemard in 1926. III. Material in NMB consists of greenish-grey flint

and fresh chert in sharp condition. There are some Heavy Neol. types, one trihedral and a few normal Neol. pieces. IV. Unknown.

KAMED EL LOZ I

I. The village is 3 ½ km. E. of Jub Jannine, and the sites are 2 km. N.E. of the village on an undulating field, between Birket Bsaite and the embouchure of a wadi which runs parallel to the road. II. Found by Bergy. Mentioned briefly by Fleisch (1966). III. In one area an almost pure Acheulean industry is found, consisting of bifaces, usually in buff or brown chert, others in patinated Nummulitic Eocene flint. There are oval, pointed and amygdaloid shapes. Nearer the road a mixed group is found, where the majority of pieces are Neol., others perhaps MP and LP. Père Fleisch notes that it is very difficult to separate the LP and Neol. axes at shis site, as patinas and degree-of-freshness of the facets differ from one surface of the tool to the other, and where some are re-used. Some of the MP forms are very rough, and are like Tayacian forms, but others are well-made triangular Lev. flakes, pfr. However, there are many very similar pieces evidently belonging with the Heavy Neol. group. On a visit here in 1966 we found no bifaces and few actual tools, although cores, scrapers and rough picks abounded. IV. Under cultivation.

KAMED EL LOZ II (Tell Abu Yun, or Torbe)

I. A large tell on the outskirts of the village, situated at the point where the mountains and the plain meet, and dominating a small lake (el Birke). The tell commands a pass into the Wadi et Taim and a good view over the Bekaa. II. Not marked as a tell on Geze's soil-map. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954) as perhaps the 'Kumidi' of the Tel el Amarna letters. Excavated in 1963 and 1964 by A. Kuschke and R. Hachmann (1966) and by R. Hachmann in 1966. III. Several soundings in the N. end of the mound produced Late Bronze and later material (including Mycenean imports) in the first seasons, and we await the report on this year's campaign. On a visit here in 1965, we found some possibly EB/MB sherds (some vertically-burnished, others with incisions and combing on applied bands, in metallic wares Pl. 11a, 6 & 8). We include this site herein in the expectation that early Neol. deposits will be found at the base, since its position corresponds to that seemingly favoured by folk of the latter phase. IV. Another season is planned (p.c. R.S.).

KAMOUH EL HERMEL

I. The Hermel Monument, a stone edifice decorated with engraved hunting-scenes, stands on a promontory right (E.) of the road to Hermel, about 7 km. after leaving the Baalbek-Homs highway. Flint surface-material is found W. and S. of the summit. II Found by L. Copeland and F. Skeels in 1965. III. A Shepherd Néol. site (see fig. XXIX and el Qaa). Flint is fresh chocolate-brown and grey, though some has a shiny patina. Forms include small flakes with prepared platforms, cores (one is a double-ended type) and blade-butts either with notches or scraper-edges, or used as borers. A few pieces are roughly bifacial, or have the butts worked. IV. Uncultivated semi-desert, in low, undulating hills.

KARAOUN I (Left Bank)

I. 800 m. from site II, on the other side of the river below the dam. Site is on surface of stony fields which slope down from (W. of) the road from Kaukaba, about 200 m. before the road descends to pass below the dam. The flint is found on the lip of the limestone cliffs which form the Litani ravine, and some soil is slipping into the bottom-land by way of a cut in the cliff made by a wadi. On the map, this position would be about 300 m. N. of cote 801, 100 m. downstream from the junction of the N. Cheeta with the Litani. II. Found by Dubertret. Studied by Fleisch (1954) and see both the forthcoming publication of Cauvin, and his (1963). III. A Heavy Neol. site with perhaps a localised Lev. or use of Lev. tec. (p.c. P.F. 1965). Material in USJ is much the same as Karaoun II, and see Note 1 (in Part I). On a visit with J. King in 1966 a collection was made of cream-patinated flint, including massive "Lev." cores (see fig. XXVI), rabots, picks, and a few neater bifacial pieces as well as the usual long blades and flakes pfr. N.B. Collections from this site exist in Jugoslavia, at the Museum

Laboratory in Zagreb (p.c. Dr. Mirho Malez, 1966) and at the Sarajevo Museum (p.c. Dr. Gjuro Basler, 1966), collected around 1900. IV. Under cultivation.

KARAOUN II (Right Bank)

I. 35 km. S.S.W. of Zahle. I km. S. of the bridge (now under the lake) over the Litani. or 100 m. W. of the junction of the Litani with N. Cheeta, 100 m. W. of cote 833, or 700 m. N.E. of the embouchure of W. Beliete. Site was on flanks of the stony fields above the lip of the Litani ravine. II Found by Dubertret. Studied by Fleisch, published in 1951, 1954 and 1960b. See also Cauvin (1963), p. 509, and Van Liere and de Contenson (1963), and Note 1 in Part I. III. On BL as Acheulian, but actually the industry is Heavy Néol., with flat, oval bifaces similar to Douwara (Fleisch 1954) and many other sites. Mentioned by Cauvin as possibly the factory-site of a facies of Néol. Moyen. Mellaart (1965) mentions it as the 'Karaoun Culture', and as perhaps earlier than the Pottery Neol. of Byblos. Fleisch calls this the typesite of the Heavy Neol. industry of Lebanon, and notes (1960b) that it is not an agricultural industry but may have been a forest-dwellers' tool-kit; for tools see Cauvin's fortchcoming publication. The material in USJ is made of smooth, pale greyish-cream patinated chert. IV. Although the site is just below the dam, it has been almost completely buried by installations and workmens' houses. A small area of original surface exists between the road and the houses, seen in July, 1966, which produced some fine pieces, now in USJ.

KARAOUN III (Ain el Barde)

I. 3 km. N.W. of Karaoun village, at the edge of the Sahel Karoun plain, on a track going S. to Jub Janninre, on the left bank of the Litani. II. Found by J. Cauvin. III. Material, now in USJ consists of excellent Acheulean bifaces, in varied forms, usually very well made. IV. Disappeared beneath the water of the Karaoun Lake, which formed behind the new dam. N.B. A few smaller sites occur in the same area, but the material is in sparse amounts (p.c.P.F.).

KAUKABA (Kaukabet el Arab)

I. The village is E. of Majdel Balhis and is not to be confused with one of the same name near Hasbaya. A rock-shelter is found beside the W.-E. road which comes from the Karaoun Dam to join the Rachaya road, about 2 km. E. of the junction. This site is on the surface of the fields in the pass, at the widest point, facing the shelter. II. The shelter was found by P. Billlaux (material in USJ is marked "Kafer Mechki abri"). It has black soil deposits and is as yet unsounded. The large Neol. station N. of the shelter was found by Mr. and Mrs. F. Skeels in 1964. The material is probably Néol. Ancien and Moyen (p.c.J.C.) but some Néol. Récent forms are also present. M. J. Cauvin is at present studying the material for publication. It includes obsidian bladelets, abundant basalt utensils (the latter deriving from the nearby lava-field of Ard Saouda) and abundant and well-made adzes, some axes, sbe's, rare arrowheads, many large steep-scrapers etc. This material will go to USJ. IV. Under cultivation; a swampy area (dry in summer) opposite the shelter is formed by run-off from the pond below Kaukaba village.

KEFRAYA

I. 25 km. S.S.W. of Zahle, at the foot of the J. Barouk, on the W. edge of the Bekaa. Site stretches for 1 km. along both sides of the main road to the S., 2 km. N. of the village on an undulating series of hills, or 1 km. S. of cote 944. II. Found by Zumoffen around 1900, published 1908. Site rediscovered by Bovier Lapierre in 1910, and Pères Bergy and Fleisch (1960b) made the collection now in USJ. Gigues and Père Tallon have also made collections. Mentioned by Karge (1918), p. 73. III. Published as Mousterian by finder, on BL as Levallois, the material in USJ represents a Heavy Neol. factory site, with much flake débitage, which literally covers the ground, and with large numbers of massive "Lev." coves. The tools, which are found in distinct zones of concentration and not over the entire site, are somewhat lighter than those of Dakoue or Akbiyeh (p.c.P.F.) and include adzes, rare bifaces, racloirs, well-made end-scrapers (sometimes

on 'Levalois', flake-blades pfr) and knives with natural backs. On a visit with Père Fleisch in 1966 a slightly denticulated sbe was also found. Besides the abundant naturally-fractured flint on the site, there are massive cores of Eocene flint, which came from the underlying conglomerate. IV. Under cultivation.

KHALLET EL HAMRA

I. 1 km. S.E. of Ain Ebel (See sketchmap, fig. LIX). Site is a ravine joining the big Wadi (Yarun), S. of a track from Ain Ebel to Bent Jebeil, about 700 m. asl Material comes from the sides of the wadi. II. Found by Bovier Lapierre (1908) and mentioned by Karge (1918), p. 43, and by de Morgan (1927), vol. 3, p. 12. III. The finder mentions Chellean axes and 1 very large and fine Acheulian axe. Père Fleisch considers the material to be sparse Acheulian mixed with abundant Heavy Neol. IV. Under cultivation.

KHALLET EL KHAZEN I (Roueissat al Khalle, or Ain Alaq)

I. 15 km. S. of Jezzine, or 6 km. S.E. of Rihane, a wooded sandstone ridge dominates the valley of W. Safa, a Litani tributary. The site is on the E.-facing slopes of the ridge, on the farming estate of Shaikh Najib Alameddine, about 2 km. N.E. of the house. II. Found by the Alameddine family in 1964. III. This is probably a Chalc. site (p.c.P.H.) which contains no true axes but many medium-sized and small adzes and chisels, most of them broken, and one unique piece — a beautifully made 'grand ciseau' or axe (see fig. XXVIII) with high polish at the tip. It resembles the one in USJ found above Adloun village. Other types (fig. XXVIII) consist of: varied sbe's, including convex-backed forms, long blades with fine teeth, and some broad, wide blades; the tang of an arrow-head, re-used as a small angle-burin, completely pressure-flaked on one side; varied scrapers; several pieces seemingly made from broken polished axes; a small group of different typology, perhaps Meyroubian. The latter consists of MP flakes and a steep-scraper made on white-patinated Jurassic flint. Material in under study for publication by Père Hours. IV. Cultivated terraces.

KHALLET EL KHAZEN II (Qrough Forest)

I. Same location as site 1, but on the N.W. part of the same ridge, facing W., facing the broad valley of W. Aajuz (Pl. 13a), which can be seen on the map S. of Rihane. Site is in a broken, forested area, on the banks of a ravine, and there are springs and caves in the vicinity. II. Found by Makram Alameddine in 1965. III. Two series are present. One is an abundant late industry of Late Chalc. or EB type, and tools include: — elongated axes of varied size, picks, chisels and adzes; one very fine, complete fan-scraper (See Fig. XXV) and fragments of similar pieces, almost similar to one from Byblos of Énéol Récent date; several types of sbe, lustred or unlustered; varied scrapers, borers and burins; 3 curious racloirs on wide, thin blades with the opposing edge blunted by polishing; a Minet ed Dhalia point fragment (Fig XXVIII,5). Almost all the heavy tools have been polished at the tip. The second group is possibly an MP series, perhaps Meyroubian, in blue-grey Jurassic flint, patinated to white. There are triangular flakes, steep-scrapers and some waste flakes. Material with finder, and under study for publication by Père Hours. IV. As at Menjez, there is no tell, and no sign of a camp or village has yet been found in the wooded, sandstone area. The site may, however, be connected with the cave-site (No. VI), which see.

KHALLET EL KHAZEN III (Qarqabi)

I. The site is on the opposite (W.) side of the wide valley, on an isolated ridge S. of Mazraat Qrough (a cone-shaped basalt hill, surmounted by a farm-house). II. Same as site I. III. The material includes a unique piece — a well-made Lev. flake. The rest of the tools are of Néol. Moyen type,: an axe-tip, a polished and an unpolished chisel, sbe's (one with bipolar retouch and large teeth) and scrapers. One double-ended chisel is made on an elongated pebble, highly polished and slightly biconvex. IV. Under cultivation.

KHALLET EL KHAZEN IV (Maarat Chebliye)

I. Same location as no. III, but on the higher slopes, 4-500 m. to the W., just below the crest of the ridge on which runs the road from Rihane

to Aichiye. II. Same as site I. III. Material is probably Néol. Moyen. There is a "museum piece" — an excellent, almost symetrical unpolished axe (Fig. XXVIII, 7), similar to that from Mouchtara illustrated by Cauvin (1963, pl. 2) in brown Eocene flint; it is slightly larger. Other tools include: an arrowhead (Fig. XXVIII, 6), with a small, short tang, flat in section and partly pressure-flaked; fragments of another large axe, an adze, and other axes re-worked into discoid cores or choppers. Some rough burins and some used flakes and blades were also collected. IV. Uncultivated.

Khallet el Khazen V (Soueri)

I. Same location as site III, but 1 km. to the S., on another projecting shoulder of the same ridge, about 1 km. N. of Mazraat Soueri settlement. II. Same as I. III. Same as site I, but collection is too small for positive determination.

Khallet el Khazen VI (Mugharet esh Shatawi).

I. This site is in the first 600 m. inside a series of caverns formed by an underground river system, in a hill on the left bank of Nahr Aajus, S. of the main valley of the Alameddine estate. The orignial entrance may be blocked and the cavern was probably sealed for an unknown period. The present small outlet is found at the base of the cliff, about 100 m. from the N. Aajus. There is a gallery, through which the river does not flow, beginning 100 m. from the present outlet (but probably closer to the original one), in which prehistoric remains are to be found. Sparser remains occur in other galleries further from the surface. II. Found in 1959 and subsequently explored by the Alameddine family. In August 1964 the caverns and material were examined by Père Hours and R. Saidah, guided by the speleologist, M. Sami Karkaby. In 1965 a team led by M. Karkaby surveyed the first km. and drew up a map. II. It is not clear whether the site was used as a sanctuary, sepulchre, habitation, storage place, refuge, or a combination of these. Several burials occur, now much disturbed by animals, in niches and alongside the walls of the gallery. EB potsherds litter the floor; they are mostly of combed, metallic ware, similar to that of Byblos, and represent large, flat-based jars with everted rims; parts of smaller vessels were also found. There are also constructions: low walls (made of mud and sometimes also of stones) enclose areas of about 2 sq. m., in 'basins' alongside the walls; in one side-chamber a dozen holes (silos?) have been dug into the mud floor in lines, each one measuring about 30 cm. deep by 40 cm. wide. Potsherds were plentiful in this room also. Collections are under study at NMB. The family have also made collections of pottery which include forms not found on the August expedition; these include large, undecorated jars with thick handles, ledge handles, sherds with incision decoration, elongated bases rounded at the point, inverted rims of shallow bowls or plates. Some of these date to EB, some to EB/MB and some to Middle Bronze. (p.c. G.H.) IV. The plan of the cave is being prepared for publication (under the direction of S. Karkaby) perhaps in a future issue of the Mélanges. It is also hoped to excavate a burial in the hopes of finding datable material.

Khallet el Michte I and II

I. Half-way between Ain Ebel and Bint Jebeil, on the S. slopes of a plateau between the main road and a track (see sketchmap, Fig, LIX). About 800 m. asl. Two sites occur in adjacent wadis, II. Unpublished, found by Père Fleisch. III. Finder notes that the sites contain Acheulian and Heavy Noel. material, which is now in USJ. IV. Under cultivation.

Kouachra

I. c. 28 km. N.E. of Halba. The village is about 2 km. N. of the road from Halba to Qubiyate. Site is a megalith field; one monument is E. of the road, or 1 km. E. of the houses of Dawe el Baghdadi hamlet, and 2 others are 1 km. along the road to Menjez, which leaves the main road before Amirie, at a place called el Derke, on the banks of Nahr Menjez. II. Found by Père Tallon, published in 1958. III. 'K.I' is a circular dolmen with its tumulus gone, on a very solid floor; 'K.2' and 'K.3.' are rectangles of megalithic stones, the latter in corbelled form. IV. Under cultivation.

Laboueh: See Tell Labwe, Tell Qasr Labwe, etc.

MAAKNE I

I. 1 km. S. of Maakne, E. of the Baalbek - Homs road. Material is found dispersed on the surface of the practically sterile zone of consolidated Neogene alluvial conglomerates. The area is marked "Tloul" on the 1:50,000 map, Baalbek sheet. II. Found by M. Billaux, studied by Pères Fleisch and Tallon in 1957, published by Père Fleisch in 1966. III. For tool-types, see el Qaa. The Shepherd Néol. industry is found dispersed over the N. Bekaa area, not in any particular concentration. Père Fleisch quotes M. Billaux as observing that the worked flint on all the Shepherd Neol. 'sites' is not of the same quality as that of the only flint found present on the conglomerates — which is friable and unworkable; the worked flint must therefore have been brought from elsewhere. IV. Uncultivated.

MAAKNE II See Tell Maakne

MA'AYAN BARUCK NORTH: see "Prehistory in the Part II Area: III, S. Lebanon", p. 16.

MEJDEL ANJAR I

I. 14 km. S.S.E. of Zahle, or 1 ½ km. N.W. of the village, dispersed along the foot of the hills on the E. edge of the Bekaa, or 100 - 300 m. N.E. of cote 880. Reached by a track going S. from the sugar factory near el-Marj. II. Found by Bergy. Large collections are in USJ, listed on BL as Acheulian. III. The material is, like Dakoue, mixed (p.c. P.F). There is a Heavy Neol. assemblage with bifaces, chisels and cores in greyish-brown patinated Nummulitic Eocene flint, with some cream chert. Many LP bifaces also occur, however, in the same flint, and separation is very difficult. A third group consists of well-made, large, discoid and tortoise cores. IV. Under cultivation.

MEJDEL ANJAR II (The Tell)

I. 350 m. S. of the main Chtaura - Damascus road, beside the access road to Mejdel Anjar village. Site is a medium-sized tell composed of grey soil and deposits, at cote 950 m., partly hidden by trees. The W. end

is disturbed by several wells, a reservoir and other borings, perhaps to springs. The earliest deposits seem to be in this area. II. Not marked as a tell on Geze's soil-map, and apparently overlooked by early writers (e.g. Dussaud, 1927, p. 398) who speak of ancient sites only at Anjar (Ain Djarr, or In Gerrha, which see). Not mentioned by Jirku or Kuschke. D. Kirkbride first noticed flints in the black soil E. of the tell. Site found by the authors and examined with H. de Contenson in 1966. III. There are 3 areas to consider. (1) The summit: occupations levels, including floors, can be seen in a 20 m. deep section, dug from the summit of the tell to a well. On the adjacent surface many combed (Pl. 9e, 3 & 5) and lattice-burnished EB sherds and stump-bases (Pl. 9e, 2) were found, as well as abundant flint tools (fig. XLV), débitage and sherds of later periods. (2) On the W. slopes, near the reservoir, some red-slipped and burnished sherds, one of which has a band of burnish inside the rim, another of which is incised (fig. XLV, 17), were found, similar to Byblos Néol. Moyen or Récent types (p.c. M.D.), and to some from T. Ard Tlaili. A limestone bowl-fragment (perhaps like one from Abu Gosh illustrated in Anti, 1963), is illustrated in fig. XLV. Coarse wares are similar to those other from Néol. sites. Flint is abundant and not Canaanean; it is largely débitage, but lustred sbe's with and without teeth, scrapers, borers, knives, neat burins, polishers, transverse racloirs, adzes and picks, and 1 large, polished axe (fig. XLV and Pl. 11b, 10) were found. It is thought that these have been thrown up from the well-borings, as flint and occupation-levels can be seen deep in the sections of a large hole made to clear out the spring (p.c. H. de C.). This material would generally correspond to that on other BLNC tells of the southern zone, although some of the flint has an earlier appearance. (3) In the fields W. of this area large tools of a different appearance were found (perhaps representing a Néol. Récent surface site similar to Amiq I), including a fragment of a biconically perforated basalt hoe or hammer (Pl. 11b, 6). IV. Extensively disturbed in some parts, but the S. end is largely intact except for light ploughing between the vines. Some geological factor affecting the water table (there is no wadi in the area) may explain the

water-works at this site, which commands the entrance into the W. et-Taim and also the pass to Damascus.

MENJEZ (or Mounjez) I

I. The village is on a plateau or flat ridge between the N. Menjez and the Nahr el Kebir valleys, 25 km. N.E. of Halba, or 7 km. S. of Tell Kellak. Groups of megalithic tombs are found on the N.W.-ward extending tongue of the plateau, and in other locations in the vicinity, the most important being: (1) On the ridge W. of the Menjez ridge, on the left bank of the southern arm of the N. Menjes, between the road to Menjez and the river, or 100 m. N. of cote 346. (2) 500 m. S.W. of the village, near the road-bridge over the river where the road turns N. towards the village. (3) Half way between Freidis and el Kousseir, right of the road, on a hill overlooking Menjez from the S.E. (4) The plateau 300 m. S.E. of the village, etc. etc. II. A few tombs were noted and published by Mouterde in 1940 (MUSJ, Vol. 23, p. 111), but the full extent of the cemetery was discovered by Père Tallon (1958, 1964, 1965). He excavated 45 tombs in 1961 (1965), and some houses and other tombs in 1964; and a report on the latter is in preparation. III. To date, more than 100 tombs have been found, all disturbed; in one area several house-foundations and floors were discovered. The tombs are made from local, naturally-occurring, flattish and durable basalt slabs. Although forms vary, there is usually a substantial round platform of flat, random-size slabs, upon which is laid a short entrance-corridor, and the square or oblong tomb-chamber is built up by vertical slabs topped by corbels; over the whole, rocks and earth were probably laid to form a tumulus; for details, see Tallon (1958, 1964 and 1965). Flint tools and débitage occur all over the plateau and are occasionally found in the tomb-fillings. Tools include lustred sbe's, some with teeth, others of the truncated and backed type, as well as blades, scrapers etc. Much broken pottery and some flints were found in the tombs and houses — e.g. well-made fan-scrapers, Canaanean blades (some very long and with serrated, lustred edges) sbe's, a ground stone axe, and a few racloirs. Although the plateau may have been occupied before, the constructions probably date from early EB times; photographs of some of the EB and MB material appear in Tallon (1965). IV. Under cultivation, except for a group on the edge of the rocky N. Menjez ravine, S. of the village.

MENJEZ II (Aarid)

I. Site is on sloping ground 100 m. W. of Menjez, on the edge of the plateau. There are megalithic tombs on the steeper slopes above the Nahr Menjez, and flint is dispersed over the plateau, but a concentration occurs between the last gardens and the lip of the ravine. II. Found by Père Tallon in 1964. III. A late industry of Chalc. or EB type was found, and tools include sbe's without denticulation, cores, burins, rare scrapers and 3 long, denticulated Canaanean blades. Material in USJ. IV. Partly under cultivation on rocky ground.

MUGHARET EL ABED

I. "10 minutes ride N. of Debel", on the W. slopes of the Wadi Ayun, dominating its junction with Wadi et-Tireh (See sketchmap, fig. LIX). Site is a small cave or shelter, 50 m. above the stream, and material also occurred in the terrace in front of it, about 500 m. asl. II. Found by Karge sometime between 1909 and 1911, who made a surface collection and extracted some material from the breccia. Mentioned by Turville-Petre (1927) and Nasrallah (1948). This site (like Hannawiyeh) was unaccountably omitted from BL. Karge's description of the material is on pp. 97 - 107 of his work of 1918, with plates. Père Ramsberger recently re-found the site and made a small collection, now in USJ. III. An "Aurignacian" industry is described, of bbb's, and blades "similar to those of Antelias". Turville-Petre considered the industry a late UP. Père Hours would class it as a Stage 5 or 4 (p.c., 1965). The USJ collection consists of fresh, unpatinated bladelets and blade-waste, with a few tools such as end-scrapers, steep-scrapers and notched blades. They were found on the surface of the cave and on the talus. IV. Undisturbed. Material in Jerusalem (p.c. M. Stekelis).

NABATIYEH TAHTA

I. The town is 25 km. S.E. of the Nahr Zahrani crossroads, on the road to Marjayoun. According to the BL, the site is towards the upper town of Nabatiyeh Fauqa, at 500 m. asl. II. Found by Gigues. III. "Acheulian" material was found on the surface; material with finder (See Note 3 in Part I). IV. No information.

NAKURA (en Naqoura)

I. This is the frontier-post S. of Tyre, about 5 km. N. of the present Lebanon-Israel border. The site is along the road, said on BL to be 150 m. asl, but probably about 15 m. asl. II. Found by Gigues. Collections said to be with Pain, Clerc and Neuville (see Note in Part I). Some of Clerc's collection may be in the Institute de Paléontologie Humaine (p.c. M.D. and J.T., 1965). BL wrongly gives Karge (1918) as a reference; "Nukra" is in Jordan. III. The industry is said to be Chalc., found on the surface. IV. No information.

NEBA'A JALLOUK

I. c. 2 km. due S.S.W. of Menjez, or 1 km. N.W. of cote 480. Site is on surface of sloping fields dominating a ravine flowing N.W. towards Menjez, and is 300 m. N.N.W. of the spring of Neba'a Jallouk. The latter is 300 m. E. of the Roman temple of Khirbet Beit Jallouk, reached by a track branching off from the road to Kousseir. II. Found by Père Tallon in 1964. The temple is illustrated in Krenker ("Romische Templen in Syrien", 1936). III. A Néol. Moyen flint industry (with Ancien and Récent elements) is found on the basaltic soil, consisting of tanged and stemmed arrowheads, large-toothed and lustred sbe's, round-edged axes with sliced-off sides, and other narrower adzes and fine-toothed sbe's in brown, black and beige flint. Several obsidian blades were also found. Sparse pottery includes one piece of ?DFBW, burnished inside, the outside decorated with a sinuous, finger-impressed, applied band (see a similar, but unburnished, sherd from T. ed Deir, fig. XLVII 12). Some Canaanean blades, scrapers and metallic, combed pottery indicate an EB occupation also.

N.B. On a visit to the site with Père Tallon in 1966, one of us (L.C.) found a small piece of DFBW and 2 waste flakes in black soils in the temple area, 300 m. away from the above site. Since the temple may therefore be built on an earlier site, more material should be collected. IV. Under cultivation in terraces.

NEBI ZAIR (or Zaour)

I. 4 ½ km. N.E. of Mejdel Anjar, 800 m. to the left of the road from Chtaura to the frontier, at cote 919, is a limestone hill with an Islamic tomb on the summit. Site is on surface of fields immediately to the N.W. of the hill, and along the main road on the S. side, opposite the hill. II. Found by Bergy. Material under study for publication by Cauvin. III. Judging from the large amount of material in USJ, the material is mostly Heavy Neol. But there are a few? Lev. cores and some bifaces of LP appearance (p.c.P.F.). Bergy's notes describe a "protohistoric" skull, found by him in the talus of the river-bank at the N. Zghail bridge, now destroyed and replaced; the skull was examined by Boule in 1939. (This gives a further hint of some kind of early site in the same neighbourhood; see Anjar). IV. Under cultivation.

EL QAA

I. Site is N. of the track going N.W. from el Qaa to Hermel, about 5 km. from el Qaa. II. Found by M. Billaux, published by Fleisch (1966). III. A Shepherd Neol. site (see also Maakne); material in USJ. Three groups can be distinguished: a light brown flint, a red-brown flint with matt finish, and a group with varied patinas but with brilliant "desert shine." (We note that the prevailing colour is grey-chocolate.) The indstry is characterised by: -(1) The smallness of the tools (flakes .025 - .04 m. are most common) which are, at the same time (being quite thick), unlike geometric microliths. (2) The small number of tool forms, the only distinguishable type (besides cores) being:- notched or denticulated short thick blades, borers with strong points, end-scrapers, and transverse racloirs on small flakes. (3) The lack of recognisable typology; although the Lev. tec.

can occasionally be seen on the cores and on the prepared platforms of flakes, it is evidently not a MP industry, neither are there any of the usual UP, Mesol. or Pottery Neol. types. The material is used and re-used to the maximum, often the butts are worked, and the cores used as scrapers. (N.B. There are a number of pieces naturally fractured -the 'podolites' normally found on surface sites; and the 'truncated' blades, probably caused by heat-fracture.) Père Fleisch provisionally calls the industry 'Epipaleolithic' and suggests that it was used by nomadic shepherds. See also fig. XXIX. IV. A thin soil covers the conglomerates here; it is sometimes lightly cultivated.

Qalaat Tannour

I. At cote 1184, half way between Hortala and Britel, or 12 km. S. W. of Baalbek. Site is on surface of Nummulitic limestone rocks. II. Found by M. Besançon in August, 1966. III. This is a Shepherd Néol. site, so far the most southerly one yet found. The material is in fresh, unpatinated grey or brown flint, but white patinated pieces also occur. The forms are more 'recognisable' than in northern sites of this kind, and include (besides the usual short blades) steep-scrapers and bladelet-cores, thin blades, and backed blades. Material in USJ. IV. Uncultivated. N.B. Some Roman tombs are found at this site.

Rachidiyeh (Tell Rachidiyeh)

I. A large tell, 7 km. S. of Tyre on the coastal plain, W. of the road to Nakura. The top is at cote 26 m. (N.B. This is NOT BL's site 101; see Ras el Ain). II. Sounded by Macridy Bay (1904), who excavated some tombs. These were mentioned by Conteneau ("Syria", 1920, p. 129, who dates some of them to the Hyksos (Middle Bronze) period. Discussed also by Galling (1953). III. There may be Chalc. and there certainly are EB deposits in the tell (p.c.M.D., 1965). IV. The summit is occupied by a refugee colony, and sporadic clandestine excavation is carried out by the inhabitants. A large section, several metres high, is seen on the E. side.

Ras el Ain (the "Rachidiye" of BL)

I. This is site 101 of BL, said to be "around the springs of Ras el Ain." These are large and abundant springs 2 km. S. of Tell Rachidiyeh, on the coastal plain, about 15 m. asl. Exact findspot unknown. II. Mentioned by e.g. Lortet (1884), as "Solomon's Wells." Collections made by Gigues (BL site 101), by Pallery (his material is in NMB), and by the Fathers at USJ. Mentioned by Galling (1953). III. Gigues' material is said to be Chalc. The material of Pallery consists of indeterminate cores, blades and débitage. One rabot in USJ has 3 patinas. IV. Under cultivation.

Ras Lados (Cap Ladosse)

I. 5 km. N.E. of Tripoli, at the far (N.) end of the I.P.C. Golf Course, the coastal railway runs along the shore on the remains of the 6 m.-beach terrace. Above the terrace a cemented dune of 'ramleh' sandstone forms a small promontory. Parts of this were truncated by the railway-builders, and the site is a cave, filled with cemented occupation deposits and sand, clearly visible in section (see Plate 14 a & b). Blocks of breccia are also seen below the cliff, on the present sea-shore. II. Excavated by Wetzel and Haller (1945), p. 35 and studied by Fleisch (1962), who consisder it the 'typesite' of the post-6 m.-beach era. III. The 6 m.-beach terrace truncates the 15 m.-beach, and also the dune-of-regression covering the previous 35 - 45 m.-beach. The cave was filled with alternating bands of red sand soils and white sand, containing bones, worked flint of MP form and traces of hearths. Flint is not abundant (p.c.P.F.). Wetzel and Haller (op.cit.) also note the presence of worked flint at the top of the cliff on the surface of the red, sandy soil (now a Golf Course) of Moust. and post-Moust. form; this was confirmed in 1965 on a visit with Père Fleisch and M. Gigout. The flint has the same coppery-white patina as that from the Sands of Beirut, while the flakes from the cave-section are fresh grey or black-and-white flint. IV. Undisturbed.

Rayak North

I - IV. 500 m. N. of Rayak, on both sides of the main road, some worked flint was found by F. Skeels and L. Copeland in 1965. It appears

to consist of 2 series — small (Shepherd Neol.?) end-scrapers and blade-butts, and a group of large flakes and cores. It has resemblances to the material of Serain (p.c. P.F.). IV. Alluvial soil, under cultivation.

RIHA STATION

I. Half-way between Knaisse and Chaate villages, 200 m. N. of Riha Station, S. of the track from Knaisse, or 14 km. N.N.W. of Baalbek. Site is a natural hill with a shallow occupation level on the top. II. Found by F. and L. Skeels in 1966. III. Some worked flints were found consisting of small flakes pfr and cores; they may be Shepheard Neol. Material in USJ. IV. Uncultivated.

SAAYIDEH: see note at end of "Additions to Part I". Section II., p. 164.

SERAIN

I. 6 km. N.E. of Rayak; site is right of the road from Rayak, just before entering the village, going E. II. Found by Père Fleisch in 1946; unpublished, except on BL. III. Said on BL to have a Mousterian industry, but the site is still under study. Père Fleisch deplores the lack of typology, but notes that there are some small bifaces of LM type, flakes, cores and scrapers in varied flint. The patina is also varied. See also Flaywe and Rayak North. IV. Under cultivation.

TAANAYIL (Ta'naiel)

I. 2 km. E. of Chtaura, on the main road to Damascus. The Jesuit monastery and farm was built on a low tell in the 19th century, when the land was reclaimed from the marshes by the original Fathers. II. Mentioned in Bergy's notebooks for the year 1927. III. Collections of small objects, found when building-foundations were laid, have been sold to NMB from time to time, in times of trouble and want. In 1905 two bronze axes were found (p.c.P.F.). IV. The buildings occupy most of the surfaces, but sections are visible in some places.

TAHUN BEN AISSA

I. 3 ½ km. W.S.W. of Jub Jannine, N. of Amlaq al Qatih. Site is on the left bank of the Litani, S. of Tahun Aissa, near cotes 866 and 881. II. Found by Pères Fleisch and Tallon. To be published by Cauvin. III. The material in USJ is Néol. Ancien or Moyen (p.c. J.C.). Most of the tools are in cream chert, but there is one arrowhead-tang of Amouq Point type in patinated grey flint. IV. Under cultivation.

ET TAIREH I

I - IV. 3 ½ km. N. of Ain Ebel on the W. et Taireh. Site's exact location unknown. Mentioned in passing by Bovier Lapierre (1908), and by Karge (1918). The material was sparse and indeterminate.

ET TAIREH II (Bassatine el Khawabi)

I. This site is 2 km. N.E. of the village on a track which crosses the Bint Jebeil - Tibnine road and continues on to Kounine. Material comes from S. of the track, at 690 m. asl. II. Found by Père Fleisch; unpublished. III. Material is in USJ and is Heavy Neol. (p.c. P.F). IV. Under cultivation.

ET TAYIBE (et Taibeh)

I. In S. Lebanon, 12 km. N.N.E. of Bent Jebeil, 2 km. S. of the Litani as it makes its curve to the W. II. Found by Dubertret. III. The industry is Heavy Neol., similar to that of Karaoun (p.c. J.C.). IV. Unknown. (N.B. for megalith sites in the area, See Tibnine II, and Turville Petre, 1926).

TELL AALAQ

I. About 9 km. W. of Baalbek, reached by the road from Hoch ed Dahab and Hoch Barada. Site is a high, conical tell surmounted by a water tower. The spring is to the N.E. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954), who saw EB sherds on the surface. III. On our visit in 1966 we found no flint and only a handful of early sherds — perhaps Middle Bronze. Kuschke's account describes this tell as undercut; we found the sides sloping quite smoothly to the plain, thus, some deposits may have been

displaced by the villagers. From its shape, it might have been a fortress rather than a residential site. IV. A hamlet occupies the summit. The slopes are uncultivated and turfed.

Tell Ablah

I-IV. 3 km. W. of Rayak. Site is a tell, still occupied and accumulating under the present village of Ablah (many of the houses are built of mud-brick and roofed with timber), which was visited by us in 1965 and which produced a sparse collection of burnished, incised sherds and some flint. The sherds with incisions could be late Neol. or Chalc. (p.c.D.K.), but the collection is too small for positive identification.

Tell Addus

I. About 1 km. N.E. of Hoch Tell Safiye, 5 km. N.W. of Baalbek, on the track from Yaat to Hoch Tell Safiye. Site is a medium-sized, round tell with a geodesic point. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954). III. Kuschke found EB sherds. On a visit here in 1966 with D. Kirkbride, no sherds earlier than Byzantine and Roman were seen, but the wheat was high, and the greater part of the tell could not be searched. IV. Under cultivation.

Tell Ahle

I. 18 km. N. of Baalbek, 200 m. E. of the road, 1 ½ km. N.E. of Rasm el Hadeth. Reached by a track going E. about 200 m. N. of the branch road to the aformentioned village. Site is a small tell surrounded on 3 sides by the stream flowing from Ain Ahle (about 1 ½ km. to the E.). II. Jirku (1930, p. 150) mentions EB sherds, but these not noted by Kuschke, (1955), who was unable to find the tell. Visited by us in 1966 with Miss Olga Tufnell. III. EB sherds (phase 3 only, p.c.O.T.) occur sparsely on the W. side, but the tell appears to be built partly on a natural hill of conglomerates. Worked flint was very sparse. The outstanding find was a ledge-handle of Palestinian type — the only one found on our survey. It is of plain rounded form, but the widest part is slightly turned up and pressed in. IV. Uncultivated.

Tell Ain Cherif (Abu Cherif)

I. 4 km. N.N.W. of Rayak; site is a large, kidney-shaped tell, about 50 m. W. of the right bank of the Litani, in mid-Bekaa. It is reached by a track from Bedneyel. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933, p. 81), and by Kuschke (1954) who found Chalc. and EB (but no MB) sherds on the surface. III. We could find no MB, and no conclusively Chalc. material on our visit in 1965, though some sherds, possibly Chalc., are badly-fired, gritty and finger-impressed or incised. EB combed and burnished sherds were plentiful on the S.E. slopes, and some "reserve-slip" (actually painted) sherds, similar to those of T. Meouchi, etc. (fig. XLVIII, 3), also appeared. Sparse flint consisted of core-scrapers, knives and racloirs on blades, and mall raclettes. One large, biconically perforated, limestone ? digging-stick weight was the only stone object found (fig. XLIX, 6 and Pl. IIb, 8). Of interest were some Late Bronze polychrome sherds (fig. XLVIII, 7) with cream slip, and large jar-fragments with incised decoration on raised bands, and a Mycenean sherd. Material in USJ. IV. Intact, except for surface-ploughing.

Tell Ain Ghessali

I. 1 ½ km. W. of the Rayak - Baalbek road at the Talia crossroads, on the same track which goes to Ain Nfaikh, or 1200 m. N.E. of Freije: see sketchmap, fig. LXI. Site is a small tell at cote 1000. II. Visited by the authors and J. King in 1966. III. Early material is hard to find, as the tell is intact. Traces of what may be a Chalc. occupation, consisting of incised sherds (Pl. 9b, 1 & 7), a possible Minet-ed-Dhalia tang-fragment, a base with mat-impression, and other burnished (DFBW?) sherds (fig. XLIII, 17 - 24) were found; a thin, flat axe with rounded bit, a lustred sbe and many small cores and scrapers might indicate a late Neol. occupation, but no definite conclusions can be based on such a small collection. The tell also has MB material and perhaps some EB types, consisting of a sherd with rope-design on a 'rail-rim' burnished jar, other flat-based jar-fragments without combing, and vertically-burnished sherds. Many large and small

fine-grain basalt utensils were recovered, including a mortar with three feet (fig. XLIX, 5) which resembles those from Hama L and K (Chalc. and EB). Material examined by M. Dunand, O. Tufnell and G.L. Harding; Some is now in USJ, other pieces with J. King. IV. Partly planted as an orchard, partly ploughed. Slight disturbance on the summit from irrigation works.

Tell Ain el Meten

I. 2 ½ km. S. of Mejdel Anjar, opposite the village of es-Soueri in the W. et Taim. Site is a conical tell composed of grey soil and rubble-stones. There is a spring 200 m. to the S. and the tell is reached by a track 300 m. W. of the road. Found by P. Wescombe and J. King in 1966. III. Flint cores and flakes — perhaps Heavy Neol. but possibly MP — occur in the fields on the lower S. Slopes, in Nummulitic Eocene flint and imported brown flint (the drab-coloured, brittle flint occurring naturally in the area was evidently not used for tool-making). On the tell some MB and EB sherds were found — flat bases (Pl. 11a, 16), creamy-buff burnished and grey burnished sherds (Pl. 11a, 16, 18 & 19), the latter of 'Syrian bottle' profile (p.c. G.L.H.), and several (undated) handmade sherds with finger-impressed rims (Pl. IIa, 2, 11 & 12). A Cypriot II handle, traces of a Late Iron occupation and a number of Islamic sherds were also seen IV. Largely intact, but terraced for fruit-trees in some areas, and the very stony crest has been ploughed.

Tell Ain Nfaikh

I. 1 km. N. of Freige, about 300 m. E. of the left bank of the Litani, reached from the Rayak - Baalbek road by a track going W. opposite Talia (see sketchmap, fig. LXI). Site is a flattened area, perhaps once a low tell, near a group of large, worked building-stones (part of a Roman building) and just S. of the small spring of Ain Nfaikh. II. Found by the authors and J. King in 1966. III. An area 100 m.-square contains BLNC material in abundance and traces of an EB occupation, the Néol. Moyen - Récent material predominating; see figs. XXXVIII - XL and Pl. 9e. Fine sherds include flared and collared jar-rims, with red or black burnished slip and thin bowl-rims with a band of burnish inside the rim, in sub-hemispherical or straight-sided shapes, and there is 1 high ring-base. The burnish is either of 'glossy' DFBW type, or has small, uneven rills; a few brown, orange or plum pottery is almost identical to the Néol. Moyen and Récent types of Byblos (p.c. M.D. and J.C.). There are also incised sherds, some perhaps similar to the Amuq B "Washed Impressed and Incised Ware" with a pale red wash, and some rims with the "Wiped Burnish" finish (Pl. 9e, 38) and "Lustrous Red Film finish (Pl. 9e, 23) of Braidwood and Braidwood (1960), some of which fall in the Amuq Chalc. phases. Coarse wares are abundant, and consist of both medium-coarse and very primitive, thick and crumbly, handmade, coil pots without decoration. Some were found in association with a human burial, and seem to represent large jars with sloping collars and flat, turned out, or rounded bases, or hole-mouth jars. All these fine and coarse wares also occur at Tell Ard Tlaili and will be datable after publication of the latter site. Flint (fig. XXXVIII) is of BLNC character; it is not abundant, and includes:- fine-toothed, backed and truncated sbe's with lustre; fragments of fan-scrapers, fragments of 'grands ciseaux'; scrapers, awls, burins and used blades. Part of a greenstone (porphyry) celt (fig. XXXVIII, 9a) and a small basalt mortar were also found, and obsidian is present. Some EB sherds, perhaps deriving from nearby T. Ain Ghessali, were found, one a strongly combed, metallic jar-fragment (Pl. 9e, 25); another is a red-slipped sherd, lattice-burnished in fine, narrow lines (Pl. 9e, 26), perhaps similar to one illustrated in Fugmann (1958, p. 53), from Hama K. The two others are thick, metallic sherds with rope-pattern (Pl. 9e, 36 & 39). One more sherd, highly burnished red and black, has been likened by M. Dunand and Mr. Harding to Khirbet el Kerak ware, and represents the only specimen of this kind found by us in the Bekaa (Pl. 9e, 16). IV. On the E. end of the site there are the remains of a Roman building, with associated debris, including a large column-section. Under cultivation.

Tell Ain Saouda

I. 2 km. S. of T. Neba'a Litani, or 3 km. by road from T. Majdaloun. Reached by a road going W., 1 km. before Hoch Barada. Site is a small tell with grey soil, by 2 springs. II. Found by the authors in 1966. III. This tell produced an almost identical assemblage of Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc. and EB material (fig. XLIV) as that found at T. Ain Nfaikh, but there was also a group of polychrome (black, brown and cream) and bichrome sherds, some of which are Late Bronze, but others are undated, and may be imported Chalc. types (fig. XLVIII and Pl. 9d, 3, 7, 11, 17, 18 and 19). The Neol. material consists of:-a rounded, partly-polished axe, and a tanged arrowhead-fragment, as well as narrow sbe's with fine teeth, scrapers, obsidian chips, some incised sherds (Pl. 9d, 10 & 19), and many thin, burnished rim-sherds, some with 'glossy DFBW' finish, in either srtraight-sided bowl-shapes, collared jars (Pl. 9d, 2 & 5) or sub-hemispherical bowl-shapes. Another group of thick, burnished rims are like some found at Nahariyah; they may belong with the atypical (and not abundant) EB material, the latter consisting of sherds with a metallic ring, with light combing or wiping-marks, visible under a slightly glossy surface (Pl. 9d, 13). Many basalt objects, including a Late Iron house-altar (fig. XLIX) were found, and an astragalus gameing-piece (see Ugaritica IV, p. 82 for similar ones); a Roman occupation is also attested. IV. Lightly ploughed.

Tell Ain Sofar

I. 2 km. S. of Muallaka, i.e. S.W. of Zahle. Site appears from the road to be a low tell, but we have not had time to visit it. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1930) as having EB sherds, but these not noted by Kuschke (1955). III. IV. No new information.

Tell Akhdar

I. 10 km. S.W. of Bar Elias. Site is a hamlet on a series of 3 low mounds of grey soil, close together, in a completely flat (recently marshy) area. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) as having EB sherds, but these not mentioned by Kuschke (1954), who saw only Arabic types. III. We confirmed this on a visit with J. King in 1966; glazed sherds were plentiful but nothing earlier was to be seen. However, earlier material could exist beneath, as some Neol. tools were found not far to the S. (see Amiq II), indicating that the marsh was not always as extensive as in the Medieval period, when it is said to have stretched from one side of the Bekaa to the other (Dussaud, 1927). IV. Under cultivation.

Tell Ard Tlaili

I. Immediately right of the road coming from Baalbek and Yaat, 1 km. before its junction with the Chlifa - Deir el Ahmar road, dominated by the Qasr Banate hill (J. Harf Chlifa). Site is a low tell near the shores of the winter lake of Birket Yaat, and is on the ancient route from Baalbek across the mountains (via Yammone) to Tripoli. II. Found by D. Kirkbride in 1962. Three trial trenches were put down by her in 1966, and a report is in preparation. III. The sounding produced abundant stratified pottery, some flint, and imported pottery of great interest, perhaps Halafian (p.c. D.K.). Surface-collections, made previously with finder in 1966, included material almost identical to that from T. Ain Nfaikh, which see, but without the EB pieces; this remarkable small tell appears to consist of occupation-deposits of BLNC type only. IV. Under cultivation and disturbed in parts by deep-ploughing. The soil has been replaced in the soundings.

N.B. About 600 m. W.N.W. of the tell are the remains of a large Islamic community, sounded by D. Kirbkride and F. Frick in 1966. It is a tell called Dawawir el Habs, composed of grey soil. On the W. part, on the slopes of Jebel Harf Chlifa, a small group of earlier sherds (including one with mat-impressions (Pl. 9b, 5) on the base) and flints were found, the latter including a lustred sbe; these may represent a later phase of the T. Ard Tlaili community.

Tell Arqa (or Arho)

I. 26 km. N.E. of Tripoli on the road to Halba. Site is a very large, 54 m.-high tell (the Heraclea, and Caesarea-of-the-Itureans, of Classical

times), dominating the Akkar Plain, E. of Arqa village, on the banks of the N. Arqa as it debouches onto the plain, at about 90 m. asl (see Plate 13 b). II. Mentioned in Genesis X, 15, in an Assyrian document and in the Tel el Amarna letters. No excavation has taken place as yet. Its geological situation is discussed by Wetzel and Haller (1945). See also Seyrig in BMB XII, p. 27. III. Overwhelming amounts of Roman and Medieval deposits mask the earlier material. However, EB sherds have been observed by M. Dunand (p.c., 1965), H. de Contenson, and V. Hankey (p.c., 1966). On a visit in 1966, one of us (L.C.) picked up a handful of flint from the new cut, which included a pressure-flaked arrowhead fragment, a lustred sbe in shiny black flint (see fig. XXIX, 24-26) and a few scrapers, which may indicate the presence of earlier deposits. IV. In 1965 a wide, winding track was cut by a bulldozer up to the summit, for the purpose of stone-robbing, until stopped by the Dept. of Antiquities. Walls of substantial buildings appear in the section. The present road to the village of Methanet Arqa cuts the lower platform. All surfaces are strewn with basalt and stone building-blocks and utensils. The plateau on the summit is under cultivation between the remains of constructions, and the lower platform is terraced as an olive-orchard.

Tell Ayoub (Tell Mejdoub, Tel aux Bedouines)

I. 2 km. N. of Bar Elias, in the central Bekaa, at cote 874. Site is a medium-sized tell beside a stream, with a small promontory on the S. end, now used as a Moslem cemetery. II. Collections made by Bergy and Fleisch. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954, 1955, 1957). III. The material in USJ consists of bones of ruminants, and sparse pottery, one piece of which was identified as Énéol. Récent by M. Dunand, as well as a few uncharacteristic flints, and one lustred and backed sbe. Kuschke noted EB sherds, found by him in the river bank below the tell. On a visit in 1966, the authors could find no material earlier than Roman, and no flint except for 2 flakes. An unusual number of bones were seen, disturbed by the ploughing. It appears that the modern cemetery is successor to an earlier one. IV. Under cultivation and used as a graveyard at the summit.

N.B. It is worth noting that a farmer informed Mr. Skeels that there were 2 tells in the vicinity — Tell Ayoub and Tell Majdoub. However, we can seen only one, reached by a 2 km.-long track going N.W. from the Bar Elias - Maalacka road. The new 1:20,000 map calls it Tell Majdoub.

Tell Bar Elias

I. 300 m. N. of the Chtaura - Damascus road, in mid-Bekaa. An almost round, high tell, now supporting a cemetery, is found in the centre of the village, forming an impressive landmark. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) and Kuschke (1954). III. Jirku mentions EB sherds found on the tell, but these not noted by Kuschke. On a visit with R. Saidah in 1966, abundant EB material was found in and below the high S. section, consisting of combed, burnished and red-slipped sherds, and a lustred sbe (a Canaanean blade). IV. High sections on the W. and S. sides show occupation deposits, mud-bricks, hearths, etc. Cement steps which cut into these, lead to the cemetery on the summit; the steeply cut sides are eroding fast.

Tell Beshara

I. 120 m. S.W. of Tell Hazzine; a medium-sized tell near Ain el Haik. II. Visited by the authors and J. King in 1966. III. No sherds earlier than Middle Bronze were found, and a few flints, including a robust racloir, were uncharacteristic. IV. A small settlement occupies part of the summit, and the slopes are gardened by the inhabitants.

Tell El Bire: see Tell Murtafa

Tell Bir Dakoue

I. At the junction of the track from Dakoue to Hoch Harime with a track going N. towards the Chtaura - Damascus road, there is a tell beside a spring, at cote 885. Kuschke's direction "1 km. N. of the spring" may refer to Tell Chelma, 1 ½ km. N.E. of this site. II. Krenkẹr and Schietzschmann (1938) mention some Roman tombs in the vicinity.

Mentioned by Kuschke (1954, 1957). III. He saw one dubious EB sherd. It appears that Bergy, who found flints in the vicinity (see Dakoue) on a site reported by Zumoffen, did not search the tell. Up to the time of writing, we have not been able to visit this tell. IV. Partly planted with trees.

Tell Ed Deir (et-Tell)

I. This large tell is a landmark in the S. Bekaa, c. 9 km. S. of Chtaura, or 7 km. N. of Jub Jannine. It is watered by a pond, on the edge of a marshy area. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954, 1957), as having Middle and Late Bronze deposits. III. Although MB and LB sherds are certainly present, we also found a number of EB combed, burnished and incised sherds (Pl. 11 a, 7, and Pl. 11 b, 20), and traces of earlier (BLNC) material (fig. XLVII, 1-8, 12). The latter includes mottled black/buff 'glossy DFBW' fragments (Pl. 11 b, 17), red-slipped and gritty sherds and an unusual piece (fig. XLVII, 12 and Pl. 11 a, 21) which is decorated with an applied, sinuous, finger-impressed band (this may be Chalc,. but see Neba'a Jallouk), and other coarse wares (Pl. 11 a, 16), which have finger-impressed decoration and could be Chalc. or EB (p.c. H. de C.). The flint is abundant, with an unusual number of cores and factory-waste, and very large, rough, but well-made scrapers (these resemble those of other BLNC tells of the Southern zone, e.g. T. ed Jisr); on the latter, only the working-edge is retouched, and the rest is left jagged or with cortex. Large tools predominate and consist of natural-backed knives, picks, rabots, racloirs etc., and broken axes and adzes. A few small tools of Néol. Moyen or Récent character consist of sbe's with large- or medium-sized teeth, small notched blades and burins etc. (fig. XLVII). They are in a different flint from the large scrapers. Material in USJ. IV. The top of the tell has been flattened to form cultivable fields, and the deposits pushed over the edge, where they have been formed into 3 broad terraces, running completely around the tell. Only the core of the tell can therefore be intact; a small portion of undisturbed deposit is visible beside the gate of the house of the proprietor, Ibrahim Shaker, beside the pond.

Tell Delhamieh

I. At cote 900, 3 km. S.S.W. of Rayak. A large, high tell, partly occupied by the village of Delhamieh. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954, 1955, 1957) and by Jirku (1933). III. EB sherds were noted by Kuschke on the surface. We have collected EB combed and burnished sherds and painted and burnished pottery of later periods, but flint is sparse on this tell, and only a few blades and cores were picked up. IV. The village and a modern cemetery occupy the southern slopes, and the W. and N. slopes are terraced and planted in orchards. Sections seen in trenches show stone and mud-brick constructions, floors and hearths.

Tell Derzenoun (or Deir Zenoun)

I. 3 km. S.S.E. of Bar Elias, about 1 km. N. of the present Chtaura - Damascus road, at cote 876. This is a large tell with a flat top, on the left bank of N. ed Dahr, a Litani tributary. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933), p. 183, and by Kuschke (1954, 1957). III. Jirku notes EB sherds, but these not mentioned by Kuschke, who quotes Schaeffer as dating some sherds to EB/MB. The EB seems well attested however, as, on our visit in 1966, several types were found:- combed sherds, inverted-rim platter fragments (Pl. 11 a, 3 b, 22, 23), in buff and reddish-brown ware, vertically painted, metallic wares (the 'reserve slip' ware of Amuq F, see Pl. 11 a, 9, and fig. XLVIII), and leather-burnished and vertically pebble-burnished sherds (Pl. 11 a, 3 a), as well as Canaanean blades made into sbe's or knives. Scrapers and cores were also present, all found on the lower slopes. IV. Site has been lightly ploughed over, and supports a vinyard on the E. side.

Tell Dibbine

I. 2 km. S. of Marjayoun, in the plain of el Marj. Site is an elongated tell about 10 m. high, S. of a natural hill also called T. Dibbine. It is thought to be the site of the Biblical Ijjon, Iyun or Ioun. II. Mentioned by Alt (Palestina-Jahrbuck, vol. 19, 1933, p. 7) and by Kuschke (1957, p. 17), and see Dussaud (1927, p. 398). Recently examined by R. Saidah, who planned

to sound it. III. No prehistoric material has been reported, but considering the stratigic position of this tell (on the N. - S. route from Hama through the Bekaa to the Palestinian coast or to the Jordan Valley), it is likely that early occupations took place. IV. Partly under cultivation and planted with olive groves, but the lower slopes were also disturbed by the cutting of wartime trenches (p.c., R.S.).

Tell el Ghassil

I. 11 km. N.N.E. of Rayak, the AUB operates an experimental farm. Site is a tell of medium size at cote 1000, partly on AUB property and partly on adjoining land. Kuschke notes mistakes in the 1:50,000 map here. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) and by Kuschke (1954, 1957). Excavated in 5 seasons from 1958 - 1960 by Dr. Dmitri Baramke and a team from AUB, published in 1961, 1964 and 1966. III. Kuschke (op. cit., 1954) found EB sherds on the surface. To date, the excavation has reached the Early Iron levels, but the first year a few Chalc. and EB sherds were found (Baramke, op. cit.). In 1965 the authors examined the adjoining property, i.e. the W. slopes of the tell, and found abundant EB combed and burnished sherds, some possibly Chalc. sherds with incision decoration, as well as stone objects (e.g. part of a greenstone pendant) and sparse flint. The latter included several lustred sbe's, one with a polished edge (see also at Khallet el Khazen and T. Mejdel Anjar) and also a large nodule of tabular flint, flaked into a semicircle by alternate blows and polished on the base. IV. Under light cultivation, with a concrete hut on the summit. It is hoped that further excavation will reveal the EB and probably Chalc. levels which surely exist in this tell.

Tell Hachbai (or Hashba)

I. 11 ½ km. N.N.E. of Rayak Station, or 4 km. S.E. of Chemistar, reached by a track from the road to Chemistar. Site is a large tell at cote 990 on the extreme W. edge of, and dominating, the Bekaa. It is well watered, the W. Hashbai flowing past the W. end, and there is also a somewhat higher platform on this side of the tell. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) and Kuschke (1954); the 'Hasabu' of the Amenophis IV stele at Karnak? Site examined by the authors and H. de Contenson in 1965 and 1966. III. Kuschke, who observed Chalc. and EB sherds on the surface, called it the oldest tell in the Bekaa. It is not impossible that it could retain this honour today, since on our visit we found early Neol. pottery, a flint industry with microlithic influence in black flint, and another flint group of later appearance, in brown and buff flint. If the DFBW and red-slipped pottery, some of which is incised, belongs with the black flint group, which contains stemmed and tanged arrowheads and sbe's with large teeth, the assemblage would be Néol. Ancien (and possibly Moyen), but an earlier phase may be represented by the presence of UP-type blade-cores, small backed or truncated blades (not sickles) and double-retouch. No axes or heavy tools (except a limestone pestle and a basalt rubber (Pl. 11 b, 11 and 12 a) were found. The flint is shiny and black, most of it heat-fractured. Obsidian is present in the form of small blades. The other group in brown flint consists of Canaanean blades, knives with natural-backs, heavy scrapers, etc. This was found in general on the upper surfaces, whereas most of the black flint came from the lower slopes, but some mixing occurred, and EB combed sherds and sherds of later periods were found all over the tell. No Néol. Moyen and Récent-type thin rim-sherds with a band of burnish inside the rim, or any conclusively Chalc. pieces were seen. Material (fig. XXXV) was examined by R. Braidwood, J. Cauvin, H. de Contenson, M. Dunand, and Père Hours, who liken it to the Néol. Ancien and Moyen of Byblos, Ramad IV and Amuq A. IV. Except for light ploughing and a cart-track to the summit, some sections cut for huts and some irrigation-works, the bulk of the tell is intact.

Tell el Hadeth

I. 14 km. W.S.W. of Baalbek, or 5 ½ km. N.W. of Tell Hazzine. Site is a fairly large tell at cote 1030 on ground sloping towards the Litani source, 2 km. to the W. It is reached by a track going S. from the Kafr Dane - Hadeth road. II. Mentioned by Krenker and Schietzschmann (1938), and by Kuschke (1954). III. The latter found EB and later sherds,

and this was confirmed by F. and L. Skeels, who visited the tell in 1966, when a little flint, some combed and burnished EB sherds and an engraved limestone disc with biconical perforation, were found. IV. The tell is intact and is not cultivated, but an ancient well to the E. is still in use.

TELL HAMEIRI (or Hmeireh)

I. In the Akkar Plain, 3 km. N.E. of Massoudiyeh, in the angle between the N. el Kebir and the Tripoli - Homs road, 4 1/2 km. W.S.W. of the railway bridge. Site is a medium-sized tell 200 m. S.E. of the left bank of N. el Kebir. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) as having EB sherds. III. Up to the time of writing we have been unable to visit this site. IV. The S.W. side of the tell is partly occupied by the village of Hameiri, the rest is uncultivated.

TELL HAYAT (el Hair, or el Hahed)

I. 20 km. N. of Tripoli in the Akkar Plain. Site is a small, sandy tell just N. of the Tripoli - Homs road, 2 km. inland from the shore. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) as having Late Bronze and later sherds. III. Examined by R. Saidah and one of us (L.C.) in 1966. We found EB combed sherds, vertically burnished late EB or EB/MB and Middle Bronze material, which included red-on-cream painted pottery fragments and vessels with disc bases. Flint was almost non-existent, but one rough sbe was recovered. Material in NMB, examined by M. Dunand and G. Harding. IV. A poor hamlet occupies the foot of the N.E. end, otherwise the tell is largely intact. There appears to be much blown sand in the deposits.

TELL HAZZINE

I. 11 km. S.S.W. of Baalbek, W. of the Chtaura - Baalbek road, about 7 km. S. of the sources of the Litani. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933). Two seasons of excavation were undertaken by the Dept. of Antiquities under M. Simson, in 1949 and 1950, after a peasant had found a Hyksos-period statue-fragment on the surface. Mentioned also by Galling (1953) and by Kushke (1954). Unfortunately, the excavator has emigrated without

publishing a report; a brief account is written by Emir Maurice Chehab (see BMB vol. IX, 1952, "Chroniques", p. 109). III. The excavated material is said to include EB material (p.c.M.D. and see Galling (op. cit.)). Chehab (op. cit.) mentions ceramics similar to those of Kafer Jarra as coming from numerous burials, and constructions of mud-brick and stone, overlain by a thick ash layer. The material, still awaiting study, is in NMB. IV. Regrettably (because bedrock was not reached), the Dept. was obliged to put back the excavated deposits and refill the large sounding. The entire tell was then landscaped by the proprietor, M. Sabri Hamade, and is now a park enclosed by a high stone wall. Although the outer stratigraphy is thus ruined, the prehistoric deposits in the core of the tell are nevertheless well protected.

(N.B. The small tell in Hazzine village, 1 km. to the W., apparently contains only early Medieval material.)

TELL HOCH RAFQA

I. 4 km. W. of the road-bridge over the Litani on the upper road coming from Beit Chama to Talia, or 1 km. N. of Hoch er Rafqa in the central Bekaa. Site is a small tell on sloping ground near 2 springs and a clump of trees. II. Found by D. Kirkbride in 1963. One of the sites referred to by Mellaart (1965). III. BLNC material (Néol. Moyen and Récent), consisting of small flint tools, sbe's and scrapers, as well as obsidian chips and thin, black and red burnished rim-sherds, were found on the surface. The authors have also observed combed EB sherds and vertically-burnished, perhaps MB, sherds. IV. The tell is intact except for light ploughing and is planted as a vinyard.

TELL HOCH SAFIYEH: See TELL SAFIYEH

TELL JEZIREH

I. About 6 km. S.S.W. of Bar Elias, W. of the road, outside Hoch Harime village. Site is a small tell around which the N. el Fahr curves; the name 'peninsular' or 'island' suggests that the area was in the Istabl

lake of Medieval times (see Dussaud, 1927). II. Site examined by J. King and L. Copeland in 1966. III. Only late pottery was found, but also an excellent sbe with heavy lustre and large teeth, and other nondescript flint. The early form of the sbe leads us to include this site, even though flint sbe's were used until the Iron Age (Albright, 1951). IV. The tell is turfed except for a few huts on the summit and a ploughed area to the W.

N.B. Another mound is seen 700 m. to the N.W. at cote 868, on the left bank of N. Ghazzieh. Examined by P. Wescombe in 1966, who found no prehistoric material A third mound on the farther side of the river was not examined. Hoch Harime village is itself a still-accumulating tell.

TELL ED JISR (Hajjar et Tawil)

I. 2 km. N.W. of Jub Jannine in the S. Bekaa. Site is a medium-sized tell cut by the road, on the right bank of the Litani at the bridge. It is perhaps the site of an ancient ford, e.g. the 'bridge of Kamid' in the intineries (Dussaud, 1927, p. 398). The river makes large meanders here, and behind the tell a new canal has been cut. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954) as having Middle Bronze (Pl. 11 b. 15) and later deposits. Late Neol./Chalc. and EB material (figs. XLI - XLII and Pl. 9 a) was found by us on the surfaces of the section cut by the road after a heavy rain in 1966. III. The Néol. material consists of DFBW sherds (Pl. 9 a, 1,2,4-9), red-slipped sherds (Pl. 9 a, 10-16), sherds with incisions (e.g. fig. XLI, 11) and other mottled, black/buff 'glossy DFBW' sherds (pl. 9 a, 17) and thin rims, burnished on one side, with a band of burnish inside the rim. One unique piece has black burnish, amber rim and scalloped incision-decoration (fig. XLII, 7), and could be Néol. (p.c. M.D.). The Chalc. period may be represented (p.c. H. de C.) by a group of coarse wares, a 'bow-rim' jar, some hole-mouth jar-rims (Pl. 9 a, 11, 15, 22), and other sherds with large white grits, but these probably belong with the late Neol. material. Several sherds have early Neol. form, but are lightly burnished, with the outside wiped with fabric or grass, giving a textured effect. Of later wares, the EB period (fig. XLVIII) is represented by:- combed sherds (pl. 11 b, 13 & 18); flat-based jars; metallic ware 'reserve-slip' sherds (fig. XLVIII, 6);

sherds with incised chevrons on raised bands or with pinched-up scallops (Pl. 9 a, 18). The flint (fig. XLI) is of distinctly late Neol. or Chalc. character, consisting of straight-ended adzes, sbe's with fine teeth, heavy fan-scrapers (not exactly like racloirs-en-evantail), transverse racloirs, borers etc., a great deal of débitage, and other heavy and rough pieces (Pl.11 b, 9) similar to those of T. ed Deir or Amiq II. Obsidian is present, and basalt and stone utensils were also found. Human burials were observed in the section, which, however, showed no stratigraphy. IV. Except for the section along the roadside, and low terraces on the N. end, the tell is intact.

TELL KABB ELIAS

I. In Kabb Elias village, i.e. 3 km. S.W. of Chtaura. Site is a tell on a natural hill, cut by the Chtaura - Machgara road, opposite the new mosque. II. Noted by the authors in 1966. III. Sparse flint and pottery occur in the section of a pit, visible from the road, and on the surface above (W. of) the road. A lustred sbe made on a Canaanean blade, a polished axe with rounded working-edge (See fig. XXIX) and other scrapers, pounders and blades were found, together with 1 dubious EB sherd and much late pottery. IV. Extensively disturbed, and (at least where visible at the road-side) the deposits do not appear to be deep. (N.B. The series of caves above the village was found to contain no deposits and no flint whatever was found outside.)

TELL KAMED EL LOZ: See KAMED EL LOZ II

TELL KARMITA

I. 4 km. N. of Bar Elias on the road to Zahle at cote 874. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1955, 1957) as having Early Iron and later deposits. III. We include this site on the strength of a handful of flint tools (sbe's, a well-made adze-fragment, and some core-scrapers) found by us in 1965. Potsherds were sparse, in spite of substantial disturbance and evidence of burning (in the form of thick ash layers). IV. The tell, which was flat in Kuschke's

day, has been truncated by bulldozing, and the N. side has disappeared. N.B. The black ash layer may be the result of the same upheaval as is evidenced also at T. Hazzine, T. Rasm el Hadeth and other Bekaa tells (see Chehab, BMB vol. IX, Chroniques, p. 109).

TELL KASTINA see ARD ARDOUSIE

TELL KHARDANE

I - IV. This is a small, low tell beside the road from Chtaura to Amiq, on the edge of the marshes (el Ghrabeh). On the field W. of the tell, F. Skeels found sparse flint (picks, scrapers, blades and flakes made with Lev. tec.) of Neol. aspect. A farmhouse is built on the tell, and no material was found on the surfaces, now thickly turfed.

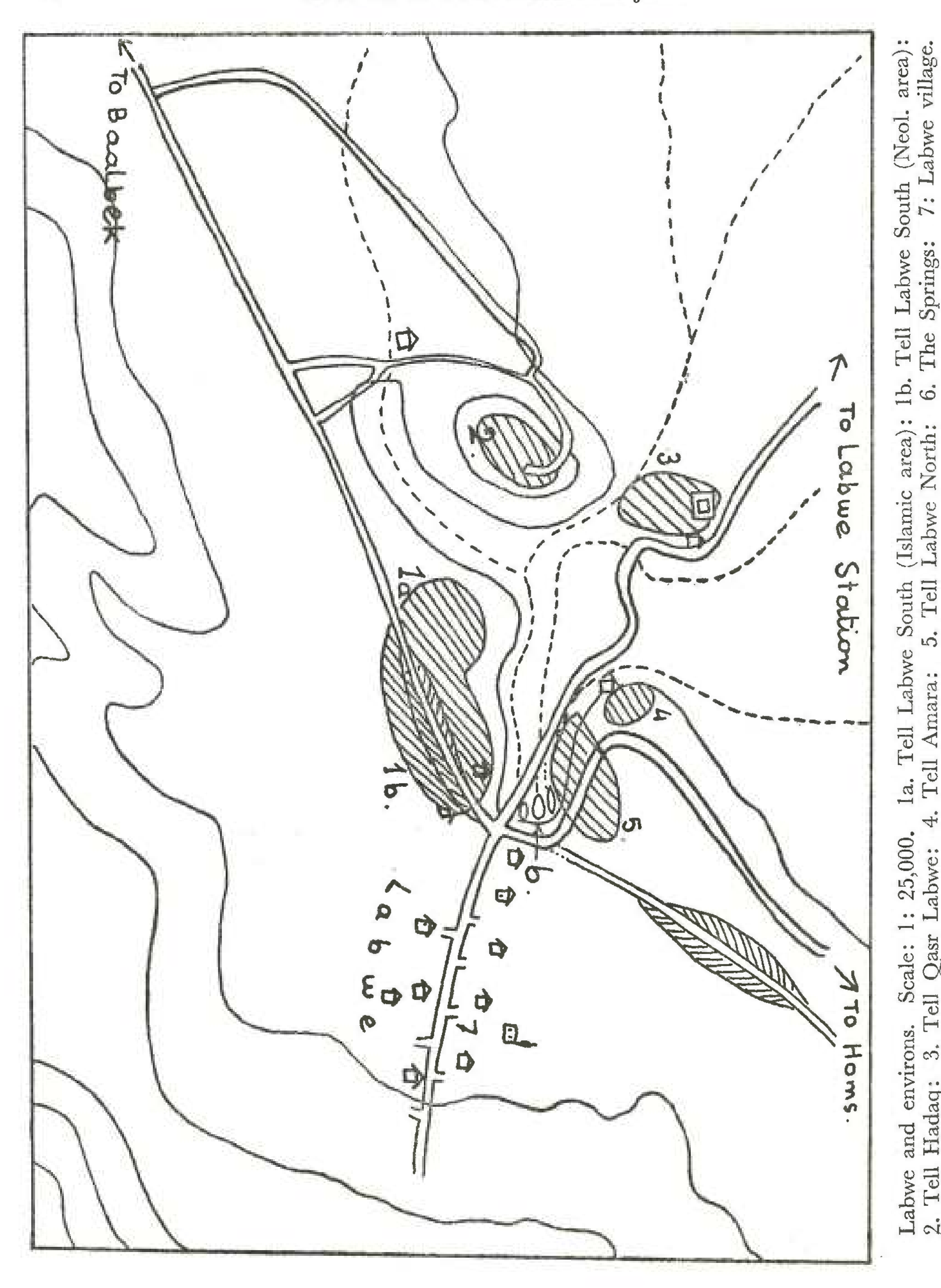
TELL KIRRI (Kari, or Tell Meeian)

I. In the Akkar Plain, 3 km. N.E. of Qoliate, or 1500 m. S.W. of Messoudiyeh. Site is a medium-sized tell, partly covered by the village of Tell Meeian. II. Visited by the authors in 1966. III. A 10 m.-deep section on the E. side revealed:- EB deposits near the base, still several metres above the level of the plain, consisting of inverted-rim platter-fragments (Pl. 10 a, 3), strongly combed sherds and others lightly combed in criss-cross or circular patterns (Pl. 10 a, 1), and a painted (red on cream) sherd (Pl. 10 a, 7). There were also traces of base-ring ware, Middle Bronze carinated bowl-fragments and local Mycenean types, as well as vertically-burnished or obliquely combed EB/MB types. A small group of very broken-up DFBW sherds (See fig. XXXIV), either black or buff, represent an early Neol. occupation; one has traces of shell-combing below the burnish (Pl. 10 a, 2). One red-slipped sherd could be Néol. Moyen or Récent. Material examined by M. Dunand and G. Harding. Flint is sparse, as is usual on the Plain, and consists of neatly-made and re-sharpened burins, scrapers, cores and used blades, usually with 2 patinas. IV. Partly built on, and the summit is used as a cemetery. The section is protected for the moment by a slope of fallen debris, which separates it from the ploughed fields.

(N.B. Tell el Gharbi, 2 km. S. of this site on the same road, is a ramleh outcrop.)

TELL LABWE (Labweh South)

I. 25 km. N.E. of Baalbek (See fig. LXII). A strong spring, the main Orontes source, emerges at 4 points from beneath a ledge of rock crossed by the Baalbek - Homs road. It creates an oasis-like region in a 'bay' in the arid gravel foothills on the E. edge of the Bekaa. The present village is built on the gravels immediately E. of the spring, but early writers (e.g. Robinson, 1856, p. 533) describe the village as being on Tell Qasr Labwe, (which see), 1 km. to the W., in the 'oasis'. This site (one of several in the vicinity, any one of which could be the 'Lybo' of the itineraries) begins 200 m. S. of the spring, (which is opposite the Police Post), and continues S. for 400 m. It is a low mound of roughly 12 acres extent, its edges so denuded as to make it appear to be a natural hill. The old road passed over it W. of the present road, which was built in 1964; this new road has made a 3 - 4 m. cutting through the east side of the tell. II. Early historic periods must have existed at Labwe (e.g. Late Bronze — a mention in the Amenophis II stele (BASOR, vol 134, p. 8)) but evidently not at this site. Jirku visited it (1930, 1933) and reported finding EB and Iron I sherds (but see below) and Kuschke (1954, 1955) was unable to locate it. On our visit in 1966 we found abundant Early Pottery Neol., Late Iron, and Hellenistic material in the cutting made for the new road and on the surface. The tell was shown to Miss Kirkbride in July 1966, and chosen by her for excavation. Two trenches were put down in July and August 1966, and a report is in preparation. III. As can be seen in the roadside cutting, the tell can be roughly divided into 3 areas: (1) At the S. end, sheets of water-laid gravels and stones (probably out-wash from the adjacent hillside) alternate with plastered floors, some of which show replasterings, and some of which are laid on black ash layers. No material remains were found by us here except for animal bones in the ashes and a handful of poorly-made flints, mostly débitage. Only an excavation will determine whether this is a pre-pottery site. (2) 200 m. to the N., in the central area, the depth of deposits is not



Labwe and environs. Scale: 1: 25,000. 1a. Tell Labwe South (Islamic area): 1b. Tell Labwe South (Neol. area): 2. Tell Hadaq: 3. Tell Qasr Labwe: 4. Tell Amara: 5. Tell Labwe North: 6. The Springs: 7: Labwe village.

more than a metre, and they seem to rest on a rise in the ground, which, however, slopes off towards the N. and N.W., while the surface remains flat and the deposits increase in depth. Thick, white or black ash layers, plastered floors of several metres length, and traces of constructions made of undressed stones can be seen. To the N.W., on the far side of the old road, dominating the oasis areas, some newly-made terraces have disturbed another Neol. area, which show more plastered floors, walls etc. in the section. Some of these have been cut into by pits, and disturbed burials (perhaps of later date) are numerous; a large amount of flint of Néol. Ancien type, obsidian, cord-impressed DFBW pottery and Hellenistic sherds are seen on the surface. (3) The N. end of the tell appears to be an early Pottery Neol. site, with abundant white vessel fragments, flint and DFBW pottery, and it is this area that Miss Kirkbride has sounded. Her trenches produced excellent stratified material and architectural features of great interest. Drawings of the some of material collected by us on our first visit are included herein with the generous permission of Miss Kirkbride (see fig. XXXVI - XXXVII and Plates 7 and 11). Plate 7 b, 3 shows a biconically-perforated, rounded, basalt object weighing 24 lbs, and Plate 11 b, 19 a shows a limestone, foot-like object, both of unknown use. Worked bone (pl. 7 d, 5), shell (pl. 7 d, 5) and stone vessels and utensils (Pl. 7 c and fig. LXIX, 1) were also found; examples of DFBW pottery burnished on both sides (Pl. 7 d, 1 & 4), or with cord-impressions (Pl. 7 a, 1 & 4) similar to some at Tabbat el Hammam (Braidwood, 1940), and others with scratched lines (Pl. 7 a, 2 and 3) occurred in association with white vessels (Pl. 7 b and 7 c). IV. In the cutting the stratigraphy is partly concealed by a coating of buff surface-soils which have trickled over the edge. It is more visible in the N. end, where the less compact contents of the pits tend to spill onto the roadway. The tell has been disturbed over about 2/3 of its surface, by terracing, dumping of material from the cutting, the building of 2 small cement houses on the N. end, denudation and by the making of the roads. The intact surfaces have been lightly ploughed. The soil from Miss Kirkbride's operations have been replaced in the soundings.

Tell Labwe North

I. 200 m. N. of the crossroads at Labwe (See fig. LXII). Site is a tell with grey soil on the S. end of the hill which dominates the springs from the north. The main road to the border and Homs passes over the tell. II. Found on a visit with D. Kirkbride and J. King in 1966. This site does not appear to be the one mentioned in the literature (see T. Qasr Labwe). It has not yet been thoroughly examined. III. The sparse material found on the surface can be divided into 2 groups:- an early Pottery Néol. assemblage somewhat like that from Labwe South (which includes cord-impressed DFBW pottery (Pl. 12 a, 24-26, 34, 38), tanged arrowheads (Pl. 12 a. 33 a), white vessels (Pl. 12 a, 15), partly polished axes and another lot of possibly earlier, white patinated flint tools and a small denticulated arrowhead (Pl. 12 a, 33 c); the second group consists of coarse, red potsherds, sometimes burnished on one or both sides to a drab or red-orange colour, and some with traces of a thin brown slip (Pl. 12 a, 30-32, 16 & 17). The rim-sherds indicate inverted-rim bowl shapes or straight-sided bowls of Neol. type; these may represent a later Néol. period, but no thin rims with band of burnish inside the rim have been found. Basalt vessels are present (Pl. 12 a, 35 and fig. XLIX, 1) and the EB period may be represented by 1 combed sherd, which, however, is burnished inside and may be Néol. (Pl. 12, 7), and by 3 metallic sherds. IV. A vinyard is planted on the S.W. part, above which it is not cultivated.

Tell Maakne (Maakne II)

I. 200 m. E. of the main road from Baalbek to Labwe, immediately after passing the village of Maakne. Site is a Moslem cemetery on a low mound of grey soil, reached by a side-road going E. in the village. It stands on a cliff above the ravine of the N. Nahle. II. Found by L. Copeland in August, 1966. III. Sparse, white-patinated flint burins and blades, scrapers and small cores appear on the surface. An interesting variety of EB sherds was also collected, including combing in chevrons similar to a type illustrated (Plate 1) from Bchemoun, inverted-rim platter fragments

covered with thick, dirty red-black burnished slip, several thin sherds, perhaps of the "Smeared Wash" type of the Amuq (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960) covered with yellow-buff to brown streaky wash, and some sherds with intense red burnish and orange burnish, round, small handles, and a group of coarse wares with large grits and chaff-holes. All these wares are handmade and most have a metallic ring. Later sherds indicated Roman and Islamic occupations. IV. The cemetery is in use by the present village, and the ground and sherds are much broken up and dispersed. N.B. The tumuli seen on the arid plains in the vicinity are not thought to be prehistoric (Tallon, 1959).

Tell Majdaloun

I. The tell is about 1 ½ km. N.W. of the village, which is 10 km. S.W. of Baalbek. Site is a medium-sized tell at cote 1031, reached by a road to Hoch Barada. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954, 1957) as having Iron Age and Roman deposits. III. On our visit in 1966 we found a handful of EB sherds, several with cross-hatched combing, and sparse flint consisting of scrapers and flakes. IV. Lightly ploughed.

Tell Masoud (or Mas'oud)

I. W.N.W. of Tell Hazzine, 2 km. W. of the right bank of the Litani. A high, stony, conical tell, perhaps a fort rather than a residential site. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1955, 1957) but not visited on his first trip, hence, not on his sketchmap. III. Kuschke mentions finding EB and Chalc. material; a cooking pot of the latter period had close-set finger-impressions. Up to the time of writing we have been unable to visit this site. IV. Under cultivation on the lower slopes only.

Tell Mejdel Anjar See Mejdel Anjar II

Tell Mekhada

I. 400 m. S.W. of T. Neba'a Faour, on the right bank of N. ez Sghrir, or 5 km. E.N.E. of Bar Elias. Site is a round, low tell at cote 886. II. Found

by P. Wescombe in 1965. III. No flint and much Iron Age - Medieval pottery is seen on the surface, which is intact. However, a group of gritty, handmade sherds of late Neol./Chalc. appearance may indicate an earlier occupation. At the moment the collection is not large enough for positive dating. IV. Lightly ploughed. The track which passes over the summit goes to another low mound (Tell Hamze) at cote 880, 400 m. to the S. On this we found only Medieval pottery. See Sketchmap, fig. LX.

Tell Meouchi

I. 2 km. S.W. of Tell Amara, i.e. 3 km. S. of Ablah, on the left bank of the Litani at the railway bridge, near cote 892. Site is a small, low tell. II. Found by the authors and J. King in 1965. III. Several metallic-ware fragments of 'reserve-slip' type (actually painted, see Pl. 11 a, 4 and 5, and fig. XLVIII, 2 and 5), were found, indicating an EB occupation. However, flint was very sparse and most of the sherds were Medieval or recent, with the exception of some which were decorated with raised bands, of pinched-up scallops or rope-design (Pl. 11 a, 5). These could be of any period from Chalc. - Middle Bronze (p.c. G.H. and see Glueck, 1951). IV. Intact except at the summit, on which there is a farmhouse.

Tell Murtafa

I. In the Akkar Plain, on the left bank of the N. el Kebir, 900 m. N.W. of the village of Tell Biré (itself a low tell with Roman deposits). Site is a large tell, called "Murtafa" by the inhabitants of Tell Biré village; on the summit there is a geodesic point, cote 33. Reached (with permission of the border patrol) by a track from el Biré, going N.W. II. Probably visited by Albright in the 1920's (p.c. M.D.) and mentioned by Jirku (1933) as Tell el Biré. He observed EB deposits. III. On a visit here in 1966 the authors, with the welcome assistance of the Lebanese border guards, made a large collection (See fig. XLVI and Pl. 12 b) of sherds, flints, basalt and stone objects, both from the surface and from the magnificent section along the river bank. Thick EB deposits, still several metres above the level of

the river-bank, were observed (hearths, pits, mud-brick and stone constructions etc.), and finds include:- well-made, thin, lattice-burnished sherds (Pl. 12 b, 4); many flat bases and rims showing varieties of burnishing (one has an Abydos jug appearance — p.c. G.H. and O.T.) (Pl. 12 b, 2); many combed sherds (Pl. 12 b, 1 & 8) in a variety of patterns, with both light and heavy combing (some are combed on both sides). Late EB and EB/MB types included incised herringbone decoration on raised bands, or rope pattern between incised lines, some of which are handmade. Middle Bronze - Late Iron occupations are indicated by carinated and vertically burnished bowls, (Pl. 12 b, 7), shaved surfaces, cream-slipped sherds and disc-based vessels. Undated are a few red-on-cream painted sherds and a group of coarse, handmade sherds, black and shiny inside. Flint is sparse and heavily used and re-used; it consists of burins, toothed sbe's and cores, some of which have 2 patinas (fig. XLVI). Large basalt milling-stones, saddle-querns, anvils and grinders were not collected, but part of a perforated basalt hammer or digging-stick weight (see Pl. 11 b, 7) was recovered, IV. The high section may have been caused by the river eroding the N. side of the tell at its foot, but it may also have been made by the military to give access around the tell. Otherwise intact and under cultivation.

Tell Nahariyah

I. 400 m. W. of the central Bekaa road, on the left bank of the N. Litani, about 400 m. due S. of Tell Ain Cherif. Site is a small, low tell with brownish soil, 2.7 km. N. of Rayak. II. Found by D. Kirkbride in 1963. One of the sites referred to by Mellaart (1965). III. Judging from a small surface-collection made by us in 1965, the tell contains Néol. Moyen and Récent (or BLNC), and possibly EB deposits. The earlier periods are represented by thin rims burnished outside and over the rim inside, 'glossy DFBW' sherds, red-slipped sherds and several unburnished sherds with the outside wiped with fabric or grass, similar to some found at T. ed Jisr and T. Ard Tlaili. Flint consists of both retouched and unretouched, lustred sbe's with fine teeth and large number of neatly-made steep-scrapers and cores. Obsidian is present, and there are fragments of

basalt tools. Material was examined by D. Kirkbride and M. Dunand. IV. Both the S. and N. ends of the tell have been cut away, and all surfaces are under cultivation.

TELL NEBA'A CHAATE (or Sha'ad)

I. The road to Chaate leaves the Baalbek - Homs highway 6 km. N. of Maakne. Site is a large tell with grey soil, sloping steeply to the S., in the angle between the railway and the road, 100 m. before Chaate village, at the spring. Summit at cote 976. II. Visited in 1965 by F. Skeels and one of us (L.C.). III. Pottery and flint is not abundant, but combed EB sherds, inverted platter-rims with red-black wash, sherds with herringhbone incisions, without raised bands (possibly Chalc.), and other coarse-ware sherds were found. Flint consisted of backed blades, blade-sections and butts, borers and steep-scrapers on bad flint. No recent material was seen. An EB occupation is therefore attested but some possibly Chalc. material is too scanty for positive determination. IV. Intact; under cultivation on the flat summit.

TELL NEBA'A FAOUR I (Mashna'et el Faour)

I. 2 km. E. of the Rayak - Bar Elias road, on the road to Kafr Zabad, and 100 m. beyond the roadbridge over Nahr Sghir. Site is a large but low tell crossed by the road, lying against the limestone foothills on the E. side of the Bekaa, here an outcrop known as Jebel Turbol or J. Faour, which shelters it from the north (See fig. LX). The hamlet of Faour occupies the W. end. II. Found by the authors in 1965; we had not then seen Geze's soil-map, upon which the tell is marked. Site and material were examined by Prof. and Mrs. Braidwood, H. de Contenson, J. Cauvin, D. Kirkbride and others. III. Most of the surface-finds fall in the Néol. Ancien period as at Byblos, although some pieces are more characteristic of T. Ramad (p.c. J.C. and H. de C.). The pottery (figs. XXXI - XXXIV) is DFBW, either burnished on both sides with black and chocolate colours prevailing, or decorated with incisions made by fingernails, shells or bones on the outside (Pl. 8 a, 1-6 and 8 b, 4-6). Forms include plain-rimmed, rounded

bowls or inverted or straight-sided bowls (one with a low collar, Pl. 8 b, 5), with burnished ring-bases, knob- or ledge-handles in the fine wares, and unburnished, slightly coarser wares in the same forms. The flint (fig. XXX and XXXIII) is much like the Néol. Ancien and Moyen flint of Byblos, with tanged and stemmed arrowheads, sbe's with large teeth, burins, borers and rare axes (both the specimens found show traces of polish and have been re-worked as picks). In this phase belong the obsidian chips, stone bowls (Pl. 8 c 4 and fig. LXIX, 7), and white vessel fragments with forms similar to those at T. Labwe South (Pl. 8 c, 1-3 and fig. XXXII). A group of red-washed or red-slipped and burnished sherds (such as mark the Néol. Moyen period at Byblos) also occur, but none of the rim-sherds are of characteristic Néol. Moyen type (with a band of burnish inside the rim) or have flared-collar shapes; it is therefore possible that these red sherds belong with the Néol. Ancien material, as in the Amuq A. Bases are flat, and rims are fully burnished on both sides (Pl. 8 b, 2 and 8 d, 2). A few other well-fired and red-slipped sherds of more sophisticated form (widely-flaring rims, see Pl. 11 b, 1 & 2) and a flared rim without slip, with a potters' mark (Pl. 12 a, 39) are probably late Chalc. (p.d. M.D.), or they may belong with the other traces of an EB occupation; these include combed sherds (Pl. 11 b, 4), metallic painted ('reserve slip') sherds (fig. XLVIII, 1), rims with finger-impressions (apparently from shallow plates). Undated is a painted, hand-made sherd (Pl. 8 b, 1) which has thin black chevrons painted on a buff ground. The most interesting architectural feature is a series of plastered floors (of a composition similar to those of Byblos, p.c. M.D.) which must belong to a Néol. Ancien or earlier phase. These are seen in the section nearest the limestone slope of J. Terbol. IV. The tell has been disturbed to make the road, to obtain soil for building up the roadbed over the marsh W. of the site, and to build the few houses at the E. end, and about one third of the soil has been removed from the W. side; the rest appears to be intact. It is under cultivation — which has disturbed a Classical-period burial in a stone sarcophagus on the W. corner. See Plate 15 a.

TELL NEBA'A LITANI

I. About 9 km. W. of Baalbek, reached by a road which turns left at Hoch Barada. Site is a medium-sized tell with grey, stony soil at cote 1002. The spring, the main source of the Litani River, is immediately to the W. II. Visited by the authors in 1966. III. The tell is intact, and although Néol. Moyen (or BLNC) and EB material exists, it is not abundant on the surface. 3 Néol. Moyen incised sherds were found (fig. XLIII, 1-3), and others consist of 'one-side DFBW', 'glossy DFBW', and red-slipped and burnished rims, cord-eye handles (Pl. 9c, 1 & 4) and flat-based sherds (Pl. 9 d, 11). Flint was very sparse (as at Ard Tlaili) and uncharacteristic, but included several neat, small steep-scrapersc, a 'slug' scraper and 1 sbe. EB combed and burnished sherds were present (Pl. 9 c, 7 & 13), and Late Bronze, Early Iron and some (possibly earlier) bichrome painted, sherds also appeared, similar to those of T. Ain Saouda (Pl. 9 c, 8 and 12). The only stone object found was a white banded-calcite palette, perforated for suspension. IV. Lightly ploughed.

TELL OUARDINE see T. WARDEEN

TELL QASR LABWE

I. This tell is 1 km. W. of the present village of Labwe, in the 'oasis' area, surrounded by lush gardens and streams; it supports a Roman temple-plinth on the W. end (Guide Bleu, p. 124). The local people call it 'Labwe' or 'Qasr Labwe', in memory of the fact that the village occupied the tell until recently (Robinson, 1856, p. 533) and that the temple was used as a fort by the Seljuk Turks. It appears to us to be the most likely of the tells in the area to be the historical Labwe (Lapana or Lybo); (See fig. LXII). II. Mentioned in Krenker & Schietzschmann (1938). Kuschke's efforts to find the site visited by Jirku (actually Labwe South), led him to find this site (Kuschke, 1954 and 1957, and Jirku, 1930, 1933). For etymological discussions, see Abel's "Géographie de Palestine", I, p. 300, Dussaud (1927), p. 398 and 407, etc. etc. III. On a visit here in 1966 we found many Islamic and Roman sherds, but also a few earlier ones — 2 possibly

DFBW fragments and a few EB types with red-wash or metallic ring; these indicate that Néol. and EB material may exist at the base of the tell. IV. Extensively disturbed on the W. end, both by the large temple and by water-works consisting of aquaducts and subterranean channels, and by terracing. The lower (E.) side appears to be less disturbed but has not yet been properly searched.

TELL RASM EL HADETH (or el Hadis)

I. 18 km. N. of Baalbek, left (W. of) the road from Baalbek to Hermel, about 7 km. S.W. of Labwe. Site is a tell, partly destroyed, and visible in section. It is reached by a track W. of the road, or by going through Rasm el Hadeth village, N. of the tell. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954) and by Jirku (1933), but not on Kuschke's map because of confusion over its location in relation to Tell Ahle. Examined by M.J. Hajjar in 1965, who stopped its destruction. Visited in 1965 and 1966 by the authors and F. Skeels. III. Among the abundant sherds seen on the surface in front of the section, EB combed ware and red-black washed, inverted platter-rims (Pl. 10d, 5 & 6) predominated, and there was much later pottery with rough rope designs. Flint and stone (Pl. 10 d, 1 & 2 and fig. XLIX) was sparse but included a tanged and rather atypical arrowhead (Pl. 10 d, 3); this may be EB since no other sign of Neol. material was seen. Pits dug from the present surface can be seen in the section, which shows thick, black, burned layers, with much ash (see remarks under Tell Karmita), and blackened pottery. IV. The cave cut in the marl east of the tell may have been a tomb. M. Hajjar hoped to sound this tell, but it is again (August, 1966) being used as a source of stone by the villagers.

TELL RAYAK

I. 1 km. N.E. of Rayak station, E. of the road to Nasriyeh. Site is a large tell, around which the road curves; it is terraced in concentric circles of stone-walling, and planted with conifers. II. Mentioned by Kuschke in 1954, who was unable to examine it properly. Visited by L. Copeland in 1966. III. Kuschke's "1 dubious EB sherd" is now joined by several

certainly EB sherds, both combed and metallic. Flint is present, but sparse and uncharacteristic, and several fragments of stone and basalt vessels were found. One sherd (a red-buff DFBW or similar type?) has a distinctly earlier appearance, but a larger collection is necessary before a Neol. occupation can be attested. IV. Extenively disturbed; the summit and south sides are built on, and the stratigraphy is ruined, at least on the outer surfaces.

TELL SAATIYA

I. Site is a large tell composed of grey soil and stones, 4.4 km. S.S.W. of the Masna'a Frontier Post, or from Mejdel Anjar village, in the Wadi et Teim, 900 m. W. of the road to Rachaya. Reached by a track (going W. to 2 springs) which passes the tell, crosses the col, and goes also to Khiara. II. Unrecorded in the literature and not on Geze's soil-map. Found by the authors in 1966. The tell probably commanded the important N.-S trade-route along the W. et Teim. III. Large amounts of EB material (fig. XLVI and Pl. 10 b) were found over all surfaces. Combing in various patterns on a creamy-buff, metallic ware predominated (Pl. 10 b, 4-5, 32, 36, 44), but lattice-burnished sherds (20, 21) were also found, as well as flat bases (8 & 14), and fragments of inverted-rim platters, either with reddish-black wash, or orange-red wash. Some sherds were 'reserve-slip' type (23 a), or had finger-impressions or crescentic incisions (fig. XLV, 13 & 14). Flint was not abundant, and was rather uncharacteristic. Transverse racloirs, racloirs on neat triangular flakes and one small sbe were found, as well as cores and débitage. No other periods seem to be represented until Byzantine times (p.c. H.de C.). IV. The tell is intact, and the lower slopes are under cultivation. The core may be a natural hill.

TELL SAFIYEH (Hoch Tell Safiyeh)

I. 3 km. S.W. of Yaate, near Baalbek. Reached on the road to Hoch ed Dahab. II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) as having Hellenistic deposits, and by Kuschke (1954, 1957). III. On a visit here in 1966, only 2 prehistoric pieces were found, a combed EB jar-handle in metallic ware, and a red burnished rim. Flint was very sparse. IV. Lightly ploughed.

TELL SAOUDHI

I. About 1 km. due N. of T. Delhamiyeh, 700 m. S. of the Rayak bi-pass and barely 100 m. W. of the road from Derzenoun to Rayak. Site is a small, low tell, N. of the track. II. Found by R. Saidah and L. Copeland in 1966. III. When examined, the corn was high, but our small collection included 2 sherds of characteristic late Neol. (BLNC) type — a thin rim-sherd with a band of burnish inside the rim and the burnished collar of a large, thick-walled jar. Flint was sparse, but included used blades and cores. Other material included basalt milling-utensil fragments and pieces of travertine tufa. There appears to be no water in the immediate vicinity. IV. Under cultivation.

TELL SERHAN (or Serhoun)

I. 4 km. N.E. of Bar Elias, or 9 km. S.E. of Rayak Airport, immediately E. of the Rayak - Bar Elias road. Site is a large tell at cote 899 (See fig LX). II. Mentioned by Jirku (1933) and by Kuschke (1954, 1957). Earlier material noted by Père Tallon and the authors in 1966. III. Jirku and Kuschke noted Late and Middle Bronze material. A varied surface-collection made by us this year included EB handmade lattice-burnished and combed sherds (Pl. 12 b, 5, 6, 9 & 10 and Pl. 11 b, 16), sherds painted in chevrons, and Late and Middle Bronze (Pl. 11 a, 4 & 15) sherds. Flint was sparse except on the E. side, where some heavily-lustred sbe's were found (Pl. 11 b, 5). Mud-brick and stone constructions can be seen in the section (see Pl. 15 b). Earlier material, in the form of painted and burnished, handmade pottery is beginning to appear in the already-destroyed area, where the bulldozer is still at work, spreading the soil farther afield, and reaching deeper levels of the tell (p.c. F. Skeels, June, 1966). IV. The S. side of the tell has been destroyed by bulldozing, seen in progress in 1965, but since then arrested by M. Hajjar. The soil has been spread over the surrounding fields near the road.

TELL SHAIKH HASSAN AL RAI (or Hassan al Marj)

I. 2 km. S. of el Marj, or 2 km. N. of Hoch Harime. Site is an inconspicuous, low tell, cut by the road, and now supporting vestiges of a stone

building, perhaps a Moslem tomb or mosque, and very probably on the site of earlier shrines. Prayer-flags of suppliants are tied to the highest stone, about 4 feet high. II. Found by the authors and J. King in 1966. Examined by R. Saidah. According to Dussaud (1927) this area was a marshy lake until partly drained by the Sultan Dounqouz in the 13th Century. III. Besides a late occupation, represented by glazed pottery, there was evidently an EB phase (See fig. XLVII, 16-18 and Pl. 10 c). A lustred sbe and other burins, end-scrapers, blades and débitage were found, as well as several combed sherds (Pl. 10 c, 3 & 4), both cross-hatched and in streaks, and a few red-slipped or burnished sherds, one with a flared rim. Others have slightly everted rims of Amuq F. type. All these sherds are made of a pale pinkish clay with grits, quite unlike the later Medieval pottery. IV. Disturbed by irrigation works, ploughing, and truncated by the road.

Tell Shamsine (Sir et Khnazir)

I. 1 ¾ km. N.N.E. of Ain Anjar on the same track which goes to the Electric Works at Neba'a Shamsine on the E, side of the Bekaa. Site is an elongated, fairly large, but low tell, with a Roman building-foundation on the N. end, which is the highest part. The tell appears as a tongue of land extending W. from the foothills, and the Neol site is in fields nearest the hills, dominating a pool formed by the spring (see fig. LX). The river flowing from the spring (N. Shamsine or Ghzayel), curves round the N. side and turns S. to join the Litani. II. Not recorded as a prehistoric site, and not on Geze's soil-map. Found by L. Copeland and F. Frick in 1966. Another collection (not drawn) made by F. Skeels. III. Early Pottery Neol. and sherds indicating an EB occupation were found. The former consisted of DFBW sherds, evidently representing thin-walled bowls with black or buff burnish both sides (Pl. 12 a, 18-21), and large-toothed and lustred sbe's with pressure flaking, limestone tools (Pl. 12 a, 5), tanged arrowhead fragments, and obsidian chips were found (Pl. 12 a, 27). Several types of coarse sherds are probably also Neol. (Pl. 12 a, 7 & 12), and the EB period is represented by combed sherds (Pl. 12 a, 6) and fragments of metallic-ware, some painted in "reserve-slip" style (Pl. 12 a, 13 & 14); sherds with impressions around the rim also appeared. See fig. XLVII, 19 - 24. Traces of stone paving could be seen where the soil was cut for irrigation ditches. IV. Under cultivation.

Tell Sultan Yakoub

I. A small tell of grey soil in the W. et-Teim about 2 ½ km. S. of Tell Saatiya, 1 km. W. of Hammara village, on the road to Sultan Yakoub (a village on top of a hill). II. Found by P. Wescombe in 1966. III. Although the pottery so far found is late, a few Middle Bronze sherds, burnished on the wheel, were found, and a flint industry is attested consisting of picks, sbe's and scrapers in an imported flint (unlike the abundant naturally-fractured flint found on the surface). IV. Under cultivation, partly as an orchard.

Tell Taalabaya

I. 4 ½ km. S.W. of the bridge at Maalaka, or 2 km. E.S.E. of the crossroads at Chtaura, at cote 898; site is a small tell beside a road from Taalabaya to Bar Elias. II. Visited by L. Copeland in August, 1966. III. EB combed and metallic sherds were found on the surface, as well as a few flint waste-flakes, a jar-handle painted in stripes, and sherds of later periods (Roman and Byzantine). IV. The tell is intact and is under cultivation.

Tell Wardeen (Ourdine)

I. 9 km. N.W. of Baalbek, or 6 km. E.S.E. of Boudaye. Site is a large square tell at cote 1007. II. Mentioned by Kuschke (1954). III. He found an EB sherd. Up to the time of writing we have been unable to visit this site. IV. Under cultivation.

Tell ez Zeitoun (or T. ed Dnaybeh)

I. c.8 km. S.W. of Rachaiya el Wadi, 1 km. N. of Hoch Dnaybe, or 100 m. E. of the road to Hasbaya. Site is an elongated and perhaps deceptively-large tell which dominates a N.-S. passage through undulating terrain. It is built on top of a natural hill of brown soil. II. Not on Geze's

soil-map. Visited by Haas (1954) and by Kuschke (1954, and see his Plate). III. The latter saw EB/MB material. This was confirmed on a brief visit with J. King in 1966; only the W. and N. slopes and part of the summit were searched owing to the height of the wheat. Deposits were found on the N. slopes which produced a few handmade, metallic-ware sherds, undecorated, and several sherds with incised or impressed decoration on applied bands, mostly wheel-made (see fig. XLVII, 10-11, 13-15, and Pl. 12 a, 1-4, 9-11). One is similar to Hama H types (see Fugmann, 1959, and our fig. XLVII, 11). A few combed sherds (Pl. 12 a, 2), also wheel-made, were found, and one piece was vertically burnished with a wide stroke outside, and neatly pebble-burnished inside (Pl. 12 a, 3); they may be EB. Flint was almost non-existant. The Middle and Late Bronze periods may be present, but no later material was seen. IV. Under cultivation on the summit, which is surrounded by a stone retaining-wall, and on the lower slopes.

Tell Zenoub

I. 4 km. E. of Kefraya, 200 m. E. of the road from Kefraya to Jub Jannine. Site is immediately S. of the road which encircles the village, an inhabited tell. II. The tell is mentioned by Kuschke (1954) as containing late material. III. F. Skeels reports finding flint of Heavy Neol. aspect in the fields below the tell. IV. Under cultivation.

Tibnine I

I. Km. 18 on the Tyre - Bent Jebeil road. Site is 800 m. asl. II. On BL, but no finder is mentioned; Karge (1917), who mentions the town only in passing, is wrongly given as the reference. III. Acheulian material was found on the surface. There is indeed a small collection of bifacial material in AUB, identified years ago by Père Fleisch as Acheulian, and Père Hours reports seeing a small collection marked "Tibnine, Hajji Khallaf", in the Institute de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris (p.c. 1966). IV. No new information.

Tibnine II (the region Tibnine - Beit Yahun - Taybé)

I - IV. Several megalith sites were found in this region by Père Mader (Z.D.P.V., 1914, vol. 37, p. 20), as mentioned by Tallon (1958). See also Turville Petre (1926).

Tlail I and II

I. 20 km. N.E. of Halba, on a side-road off the road to Menjez, N. of the new lake formed behind a dam. One site is N. and S. of the side-road, about 100 m. before reaching (or W. of) the first gardens of Tlail, the other is 1 km. N. of the village. II. Found by Père Tallon, published 1958. III. The first monument is a circle of megaliths, the tops of which are seen emerging from a tumulus. Further to the S., more tumuli and dolmens can be seen. "T. 2" is a square, and "T. 3" is a round chamber, surrounded by stones, detached from their tumuli, slightly elevated on a floor or base. "T. 4" appears as a semicircle of vertical stones, but has been disturbed by clandestine excavators. "T. 5" faces "T. 1" N. of the road. "T. 6" and "T. 7" are on the far side of the village, 1 km. to the N. They are 2 groups of megalithic stones, as yet unstudied. IV. Under cultivation.

Wadi Abu Chahine

I. BL does not identify the location, which is said to be "between Tyre and Sidon." On his map it is placed S. of Tyre, on the Wadi Ayun. II. No finder or reference given on BL. III. Cemented beach deposits included worked flints. Material said to be in AUB but we have not seen it there. IV. No new information.

Wadi Boura I

I. Site is along the roadside between Rasm el Hadeth and Labwe, 1 km. before Tewfikiyeh village, just before crossing the W. Boura (called W. Riyane on the 1:50,000 map). II. Found by Père Fleisch, mentioned in his article of 1966. III. Shepherd Neol. material is found dispersed on the surface of the conglomerates (see el Qaa and Maakne). IV. Uncultivated alluvial gravels.

WADI BOURA II.

I. 1800 m. S. of Tewfikiyeh, and 800 m. S. of the Wadi Riyane (called Wadi Boura by finder) which the Baalbek - Labwe road crosses. II. Found by P. Billaux, who showed the site to Père Tallon; published in Tallon (1959). III. A series of megaliths are found on both sides of the road, in both circular and rectangular form. There is a likelihood that the latter were habitations rather than tombs; no material remains are mentioned. IV. Uncultivated.

WADI DAHER I (The rock-shelter)

I. Site is a large rock-shelter 2 km. W. of Kabb Elias, in the ravine of the W. Delem or Daher, which descends from the Dahr el Beidar pass beside the Beirut - Damascus road. The shelter, one of many, is located on the left bank of the stream in a cliff at cote 1112. II. Found by Bergy, mentioned in his (1932), p. 175, note 1. A longer article was prepared but not published (p.c. P.F.). III. Late UP material was found in the cave, said to be "Capsian, similar to the material at Dhour Choueir, Abri Bergy and Antelias." It is probably a variant of Kebaran (p.c. P.H.) and the material is in USJ. See fig. XXIV. Brecciated bones of Dama, bear, etc. were found in the rock. IV. Père Hours examined these caves recently without finding worked flint. They may have been cleaned out by peasants.

WADI DAHER II (The source)

I - IV. Found by Bergy, above the first site, beside a spring next to the main road, at cote 1213, on terraces which slope down to the ravine. Material similar to Site I was found, but the collection in USJ also includes a large, lustred sbe in a different flint. The new road, built slightly below the former one, may have destroyed this site.

WADI KOURA

I. W. of Ain Ebel an affluent of Wadi Yarun flows S.-N. towards Debel, S.W. of Hannine. Material comes from both the bed of the wadi and the banks. II. Found by Père Fleisch, collections in USJ. III. Sparse Acheulian material was found on the surface, and some heavily rolled Heavy Neol. pieces were found in the wadi-bed. IV. No information.

WADI YAROUN (also called W. Nahle, or Nalesh)

I. Between Yaroun village (the Jarun of Lortet and the Biblical 'Jareon') and Ain Ebel, the large E.-W. - flowing wadi is called Wadi Yaroun. The map calls it W. Hanine, and after this village it is called W. Nahle. After Debel it is the W. Ayun et Tannour. Material comes from the surface of the valley, W.N.W. of Yaroun, of S. of Ain Ebel (See fig. LIX). II. BL site 103, called W. Nahe (Nalesh). Mentioned by Bovier Lapierre (1908) as W. Yaroun, but not noted by Karge. III. The surface is literally covered with flakes. Bovier Lapierre also found several polished and unpolished axes, one very elongated, as well as scrapers, discs, blades and miscellaneous flakes. Père Fleisch considers this to be Heavy Neol., but notes that there are Néol. Récent elements. Material in USJ. IV. No information.

ZGHORTA, Plain of

I. This is the olive-growing region E. and S.E. of Tripoli. The land is covered, below the topsoil, with cemented fluvatile deposits, dated to early in the Quaternary period, known as the 'Conglomerates of Zghorta'. II. Mentioned by Wetzel and Haller (1945, p. 26). III. 'Mousterian' flakes and atypical bifaces were found on the surfaces in this area (but N.B. the material may be Heavy Neol.). IV. The area is terraced and under cultivation.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES XXIV-LII

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXIV. Upper Paleolithic.

Surface-material from Wadi Daher I and II. (UP Stage 6)
1: Blunted-back bladelet with oblique truncation. 2 - 4: As 1. 5: As 1, with concave back. 6: Bladelet partly retouched and notched at base. 7: Blunted-back bladelet with double truncation and 3 notches. 8: As 7, but denticulated, not notched. 9: Rectangle. 10: Trapeze-rectangle. 11: Broken, backed bladelet with alternate inverse retouch at base. 12: Abruptly backed and truncated bladelet. 13: Bladelet with convex back and inverse distal retouch. 14: ? Microburin. 15: ? Borer; pointed, partly retouched bladelet with notches. 16: Borer, inverse retouch at tip. 17: Borer on blade truncated at base. 18: Hooked borer on a blade. 19: Bone point. 20: "Crochet" on a thin flake. 21 a: Convex-backed bladelet with inverse lateral retouch. 21 b: Notched flake-blade. 22: Waste flake with signs of heavy ware and ? notched at base. 23: Borer with retouch on both edges. 24: Burin on a rough lame-de-dégagement. 25: Burin on a flake-blade: 26 - 29: Round & straight-ended end-scrapers (29 is oblique). 30: Bec-de-perroquet burin on a flake with prepared platform. 31: Bec-de-flute burin. 32: Steep-scraper reused as a polyhedric burin. 33: Reverse of 32. 34: Microlith-core used as steep-scraper.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXV. Neolithic, ?Acheulian and Chalcolithic.

Surface-material from Bab es Sghrir (Nos. 1 and 2) and Khallet el Khazen II (No. 3).
1: Axe in brown flint, probably Néol. Moyen. 2: Biface in white-patinated chert, probably Acheulian, with some cortex on the butt. 3: Fan-scraper in tabular greyish flint with cortex on upper surface and pronounced bulb and prepared platform. Chalcolithic or Early Bronze. This piece was drawn by Mrs. Najib Alameddine. Collection of USJ except no. 3, which is with Mrs. Alameddine.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXVI. Heavy Neolithic

Surface material from Karaoun I. Brownish flint patinated to cream-colour.
1: Large "Levallois" core, 3 views: top, base, profile. 2: "Rocker scraper", top and side-views. 3: Flake-blade with prepared platform,

retouched into an end-scraper. 4: Massive rabot on a split pebble; the flake-surface is flat, the top-end slightly undercut. 5: Bifacial axe, probably made on a thick flake, roughly trapezoidal. Collected by L. Copeland, now in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXVII. Neolithic?

Surface material from Jub Jannine II. Cream flint patinated to chestnut brown.
1: Trihedral axe or pick; top view of 2 of the surfaces (Pl. 12 a, 41). 2: Third surface. a: section of 1, near the point. b: section of 1, half-way down its length. Collection of USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXVIII Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze.

Surface material from Khallet el Khazen I (Nos. 1 - 5; Late Chalc. - EB), and Khallet el Khazen IV (Nos. 6 and 7; Néol. Moyen).
1a: "Grand Ciseau", or large adze, polished on both sides of bit to central area; a well-balanced and finely-made tool with sharp edge, in brown flint. 1 b: Profile of 1 a, drawn half-size. 2: Small chisel with polished bit; brown flint. 3: Canaanean blade-section, with regular denticulation on one edge, and lustre. Grey flint. 4: A thin, flat, bifacially worked tool, somewhat resembling early Egyptian knives; one end broken. 5: Bifacially worked fragment of a Minet-ed-Dhalia Point? Greyish flint. 6: Thin and flat arrowhead, without central ridge, with symmetrical tang. Beige flint. 7 a: Beautifully-made unpolished flint axe. almost completely symmetrical from all angles. 7 b: Profile of 7 a, drawn half-size. Brown flint. Collection of Mrs. Najib Alameddine.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXIX. Shepherd Neolithic and ?Neolithic.

Surface material from Kamouh-el-Hermel (Nos. 1 - 21), Tell Kabb Elias (Nos. 22 and 23), and Tell Arqa (Nos. 24 - 26). Flint of 1 - 21 is matt brown, except for Nos. 3, 5 and 19 which are shiny, and Nos. 9 and 13 which are white-patinated. Others as stated.
1: End-scraper on flake pfr. 2: Unretouched flake pfr. 3: Retouched flake. 4: Scraper on natural-backed blade. 5: Snapped blade, used as a side-scraper, and the butt worked. 6: Transverse scraper and awl on a thin flake pfr. 7: Notched flake with convex back. 8: Flake used as scraper, with notches. 9: Snapped flake pfr. 10: Borer on a flake-blade. 11: Asymmetrical borer on a blade. 12: Borer on the end of a small pebble. 13: Borer on a flake-blade. 14: ?Burin with wide working edge, made on a lame-de-dégagement, a heavy flake. 15: Bladelet core used as a-steep-scraper. 16: Pyramidal core for small flakes. 17: Double-ended bladecore.

18: Broad blade with inverse retouch at end: 19: Notched flake or knife with inverse retouch at notch. 20: Bifacial piece of undetermined use. 21: Abruptly retouched, snapped blade. 22: Trapezoidal axe made on a pebble, bit partly polished on both sides, biconvex in profile but reworked on one side. Brown flint. Probably Néol. Moyen. 23: Denticulated sickle-blade with heavy lustre on each side of both edges, made on a Canaanean blade; probably Chalc. or EB. Brown flint. 24: Midsection of an arrowhead, pressure-flaked over most of underside. Black flint; probably Néol. Ancien. 25: Scraper on a pebble, much resharpened. Brown flint. 26: Sickleblade without teeth but with lustre on working edge. Black flint. Undated. No. 22 with P. Wescombe, rest in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXX. Néol. Ancien and Moyen.

Surface material from T. Neba'a Faour I: beige or brown flint except No. 8, which is black.

1: Mid-section of a stemmed arrowhead, partially pressure-flaked on the reverse. 2: Broken arrowhead ? (part of the mid-section). 3: Stemmed arrowhead, tip and tip of tang missing; only the tang surface is pressure-flaked. 4: Probably the mid-section of a stemmed arrowhead. 5: Lower half of a stemmed arrowhead with slight shoulder at left, pressure-flaked on reverse of tang. Lustre on one edge indicates re-use as sickle. 6: Arrowhead with tip and tip of tang missing, slight shoulder on right side and pressure-flaking on reverse of tip. 7: Stemmed arrowhead-fragment. 8: Stemmed arrowhead with the tang re-worked as a burin. 9: Part of a sickle-blade with fine teeth? Retouched on upper surface. 10: Truncated sickle-blade element, retouch on both sides of one edge. 11: Sickle-blade with large teeth, retouch on reverse, truncated at the tip, abrupt backing, and heavy lustre. 12: Double-edged sickle-blade element, 1 side has large teeth retouched from upper surface, other edge with fine teeth, retouched both sides. Lustred. 13: Sickle-blade with fine, irregular teeth retouched from both sides of cutting-edge and snapped both ends. Heavy lustre on upper surface of right edge. 14: Truncated blade, perhaps a sickle-blade element, with abrupt retouch on one edge, and fine (use-?) retouch on the other side. 15: Small sickle-blade element with double truncation, not denticulated. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXXI Néol. Ancien.

Surface material from T. Neba'a Faour I: pottery rims and handles.

1: DFBW, thick jar-rim, slightly hole-mouth shape, roughened on outside. Drab ware. See also Plate 8 d, 1. 2: Cord-eye handle, one of 2, 3 cm. apart, second one broken off. Red ware. 3: DFBW, dark grey ware, burnished on both sides of rim, fingernail incisions on outside. See Plate 8 b, 4. 4: DFBW, pinkish-grey ware, both sides burnished (Pl. 8 b, 2). 5: DFBW, dull purplish brown ware, both sides burnished. 6: DFBW, loop handle, drab brown ware. 7: DFBW, blackish-buff ware, both sides burnished. See Plate 8 b, 3. 8: DFBW, reddish-black ware, vertical scratched decoration outside, below burnishing on rim. See Plate 8 b, 6. 9: ? DFBW, brownish-grey ware, burnish only on outside of rim, inside smoothed. Traces of lightly combed decoration outside. 10: DFBW, dark brown ware, ledge handle. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXXII. Néol. Ancien.

Surface material from T. Neba'a Faour I; DFBW pottery-bases, flint, and rims of white vessels.

1: White vessel, without plaster coating; a bowl with slightly hollowed base. Inside is smoothed to a matt finish, other surfaces rough. 2: Rim of white vessel with coating of white "plaster." 3: Rim of white vessel. See Plate 8 c, 1. 4: Rim of white vessel with coating of white "plaster." See Plate 8 c, 2. 5: Ring-base of wide bowl. Unburnished drab ware, DFBW? 6: Ring-base, DFBW, burnished both sides. 7: Ring-base, DFBW, unburnished reddish-black outside, buff burnish inside. 8: Small ring-base, DFBW, buff burnish outside, reddish burnish inside. 9: DFBW, drab ware; ring-base of small vessel, brown burnish inside, black burnish outside. 10: ? Javelin fragment, re-used as a knife; view of under-side, pressure-flaked. Upper surface (not drawn) has central ridge, and retouch all round. 11: Core-scraper or chopping-tool. 12: Axe with partial polish on both sides of rounded working edge. Re-used as a pick? 13: Bifacial tool, traces of polish on both sides of bit. Left side has been resharpened. Slightly plano-convex profile. 14: Bec-de-flute burin on a flake with cortex surface. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXXIII. Néol. Ancien and ? Néol. Moyen.

Surface-material from T. Neba'a Faour I. Nos. 1 - 11, Néol. Ancien. Nos. 12 - 14, possibly Néol. Moyen.

1: Buff ware, small white grits, handmade; surface is bumpy, and outside has burnished red wash or slip. 2: DFBW, buff burnish outside, brown inside. 3: DFBW, reddish-brown burnish inside and over rim; outside roughened. Slightly inverted rim. 4: DFBW, mottled black-brown ware, but the burnish is made by vertical lines outside, by horizontal lines inside (Pl. 8 a, 7). 5: Similar to No. 2. 6: Similar to No. 4. 7: DFBW, pink at core, large white grits. Drab burnish inside, outside is roughened below rim; large, straight-sided basins, similar to some at T. Ramad (p.c.

H. de C.). 8: DFBW, buff burnish inside, black outside and roughened 2 cm. below rim; large basin (Pl. 8 b, 2). 9: Grey-buff burnish inside, dull buff slip outside; a jar with slight collar (Pl. 8 b, 5). 10: Ring-base DFBW, grey-red ware burnished to blackish-buff outside and under base, buff inside. 11: DFBW ring-base, buff burnish on both sides. 12: Flat base, drab ware, white grits. Burnished brown slip or wash outside, smoothed inside. 13: Flat base, light red ware, red burnished slip or wash outside, peeling off; inside smoothed. 14: ? DFBW; flat base, drab ware, undecorated, with slight groove at base. Material in USJ.

Description of Fig. XXXIV Néol Ancien.

Surface material from: T. Neba'a Faour I (Nos. 1 - 9); decorated DFBW sherds: from Tell Kirri, Akkar Plain, (Nos. 10 - 17); flint and DFBW sherds.

1: Brownish buff ware, black burnish inside, outside lightly scratched in irregular streaks. 2: Light buff ware, black burnish inside, outside incised with fingernail (Pl. 8 a, 4). 3: Grey ware, unburnished; irregular scratched lines outside, inside scraped with a flat tool (Pl. 8 a, 1). 4: Grey ware, burnished inside, incised lines outside. 5: Drab ware, grey burnish inside, deep elongated incisions outside (Pl. 8 a, 2). 6: Drab ware, slightly burnished inside, outside lightly scratched (?with grass). 7: Drab ware, grey-black burnish inside, combed, perhaps with a shell, outside (Pl. 8 a, 3). 8: Grey ware, dull black burnish inside, oblong incisions outside. 9: Red ware, burnished inside, fingernail incisions outside (Pl. 8 a, 5). 10: Small end-scraper on a short blade. 11: Neatly re-sharpened burin on a thick blade with 2 patinas. 12: Retouched blade, truncated one end, snapped at the other. 13: DFBW, buff ware, burnished both sides; rim of a pot with short collar (Pl. 10 a, 4). 14: Borer on a flake with 2 patinas, notched on one lateral edge. 15: Thick sherd of white, sandy ware, covered with burnished red slip, peeling off; undated. 16: DFBW, dark red ware, slightly burnished inside, partly burnished outside with traces of shell-combing at lower edge, a roughened area in-between (Pl. 10 a, 6). 17: DFBW, black ware, burnished inside, partly burnished outside and vertically combed with a shell (Pl. 10 a, 2). 18: Bifacial tool, perhaps a re-worked axe, with 2 patinas. Material in USJ.

Description of Fig. XXXV. (Néol.Ancien).

Surface material from T. Hashbai: flint, obsidian and pottery. Nos. 1, 2 - 7, 9 - 14, in black unpatinated flint, Nos. 8, 13, 19 and 20 in brown or grey flint. No. 1a is a pale grey obsidian.

1: Broken, tanged arrowhead of Byblos Point type. Reverse pressure-flaking only on tip of tang. 1 a: Obsidian bladelet, truncated on one end, worked to a fine point on the other. 2: As 1, with partial reverse pressure-flaking. 3: Mid-section of 'Amouq Point' stemmed arrowhead. 3 a: Broken blade-section, used on lateral edges, the butt worked to a small tang by making 2 opposed notches, one on the reverse side. 4: The tip of an arrowhead, retouch on alternate sides of point. 5: As 1, with reverse-side pressure flaking on tang and edges. 6: Thin blade, perhaps a knife, with flat, continuous retouch on both edges and on one side of the flake-surface. 7: Blade, perhaps an end-scraper and knife, with irregular, flat retouch on one edge of upper surface. 8: Small arrowhead with V-shaped tang and very slight shoulders. Pressure-flaking covers upper surface and part of reverse side. 9: A broken arrowhead (?) re-used as a burin. 10. Small blade with direct and inverse retouch on one edge. 11: Small truncated blade with use retouch on edges. 12: Asymmetrical borer on a thick blade. 13: End-scraper with notch and point on left side. 14: End-scraper on a flake. 15: Double-ended blade core. 16: Backed sickle-blade element with large teeth, directly retouched. 17: Sickle-blade with large teeth, not backed. 18: Double sickle-blade element, large teeth, directly retouched. 19: Racloir on a thin flake. Continuous flat retouch, concave edge on one side, convex edge on the other. 20: The butt-end of a ? pick, trihedral in section. All three sides much used. 22: Rim-sherd, light buff ware, red slip or wash both sides, slightly burnished. Shallow fingernail incisions through slip outside. 23: Rim-sherd, drab ware with large grey grits. Unburnished red wash or slip both sides, curved lines incised through slip. 24: DFBW, fragment of dark reddish-black ware, burnished inside. Fingernail incisions outside. 25: Rim-sherd of slightly hole-mouthed bowl. DFBW, red and buff burnish both sides, with line incised on outside, perhaps accidental. 26: Collared rim of undecorated jar, reddish ware with large grey grits. 27: DFBW rim-sherd, drab burnish both sides. No grits, but ware is chaffy. 28: Fragment of DFBW, pink burnish outside, inside scraped and pocked.

Description of Fig. XXXVI (a). Néol. Ancien.

Surface material from the roadside section, T. Labwe South. Fresh, unpatinated brown or black flint except Nos. 3, 12, and 14, which are white-patinated, and Nos. 15 and 16, which are obsidian.

1: Stemmed arrowhead, broken at tip, pressure flaked on tang on both sides. 2: Large, tanged arrowhead or javelin, with tip missing, completely pressure-flaked on reverse side, and retouched on tang-shoulders on upper side. 3: Small arrowhead, completely pressure-flaked, with

tang and slight shoulders. The tip was damaged and perhaps re-used as a borer. 3a: Thin, flat arrowhead with asymmetrical shoulders made by notches from both surfaces, with straight-ended tang. 4: Lower half of a "Byblos Point" tanged arrowhead, with partial pressure-flaking on both surfaces. 5: Mid-section and part of tang of stemmed "Amouq Point" arrowhead, completely pressure-flaked on reverse side, partially on upper surface. 6: Sickle-blade element with irregular small or large teeth, retouched from upper side only, and truncated on one end. 7: ?The terminal section of a sickle-blade; a truncated and toothed blade with irregular, large teeth. 8: Sickle-blade element with large, irregular teeth, retouched from reverse side. 9: Sickle-blade or saw with double edge, one edge retouched from both sides. Teeth are irregular, large to small. 10: Sickle-blade element with complete pressure-flaking on reverse side, with large, regular teeth retouched from both sides. 11: Small sickle-blade element, with retouch from both sides of one edge, and fine irregular teeth. 12: Trapezoidal axe with slightly rounded bit, polished on both sides. One lateral edge is sliced off, the other retouched to an edge. Profile is slightly plano-convex. 13: Heavily retouched, denticulated or notched blade, probably a lame-de-dégagement used as a saw. 14: Trapezoidal, biconvex, nearly straight-ended axe, polished both sides of butt and over the lateral edges. Profile is nearly oval. 15: Thin, black obsidian bladelet, retouched on one edge. 17: Cutting-tool made on the transverse end of a flake by bifacial retouch. 18: Heavy borer on a thick blade or part of a core, with asymmetrical point. 19: Small awl or borer made on a tiny blade, with notches on both edges, one also inversely retouched. 20: Burin made on a flake, with the tip obliquely truncated. 21: Bec-de-flute burin on a neatly-made flake. 22: Tip of a large end-scraper, flat fluting retouch on the working-edge. 23: Steep-scraper made on a bladelet-core. 24: End-scraper made on the end of a flake with cortex on the surface. Material in USJ.

Description of Fig. XXXVI (b). Néol. Ancien.

Surface material from the roadside section, T. Labwe S: white vessels. 1: Bowl with outer coating of white "plaster" (Pl. 7 c, 1). 2: Bowl with surface-coating of "plaster" (Pl. 7 c, 2). 3: Bowl, apparently one substance without coating; a hard white calcareous material, smoothed outside to a matt finish (Pl. 7 c, 3). 4: Same as 3, but with a flat ring-base. Material in USJ.

Description of Fig. XXXVII (a). Néol. Ancien.

Surface material from the roadside section, T. Labwe South. Impressed and incised sherds; those with cord-impressions are similar to some from Tabbat-al-Hammam, Syria.

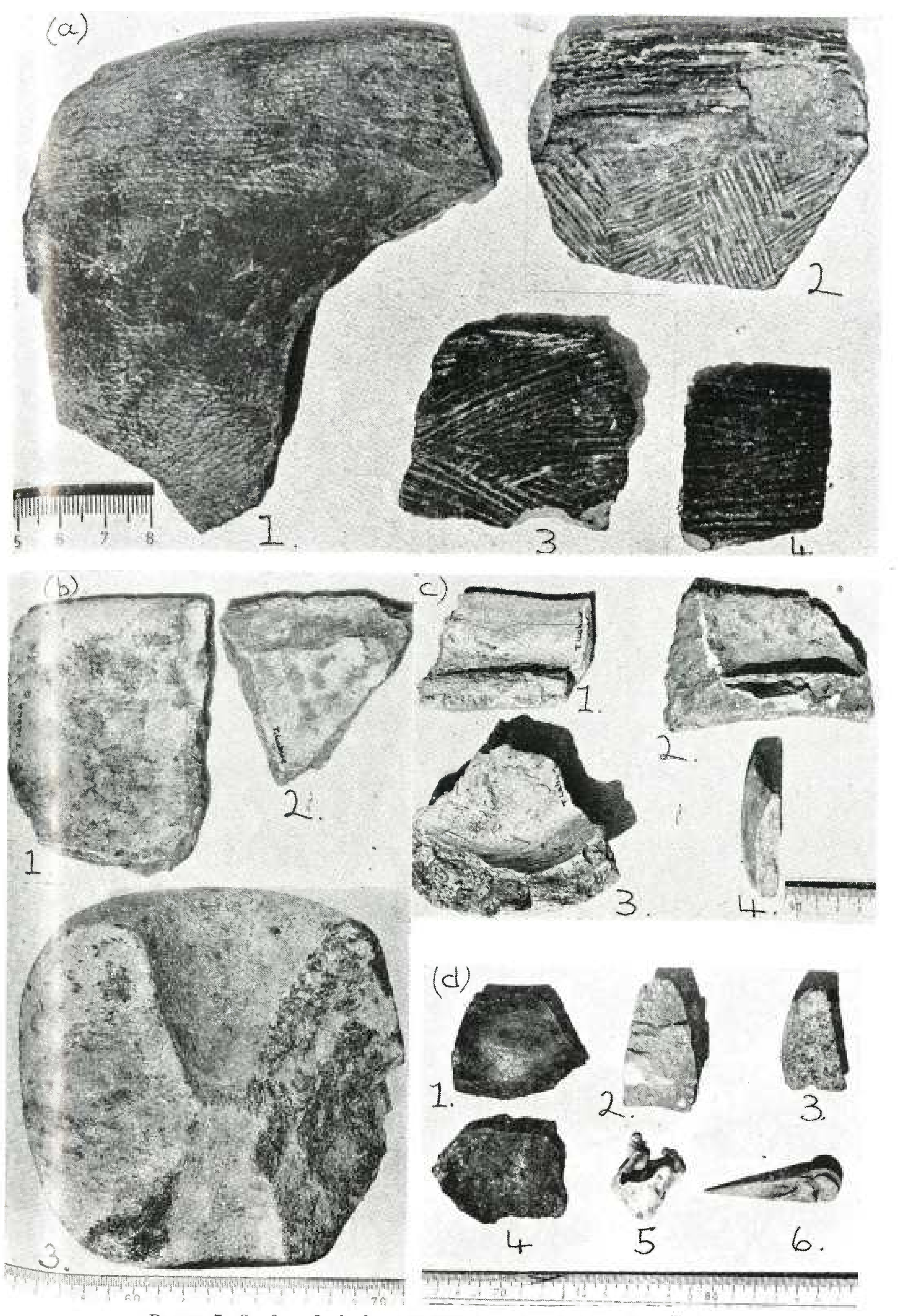


Plate 7. Surface-finds from Tell Labwe South : see Description of Figs. XXXVI (b) - XXXVII (b).

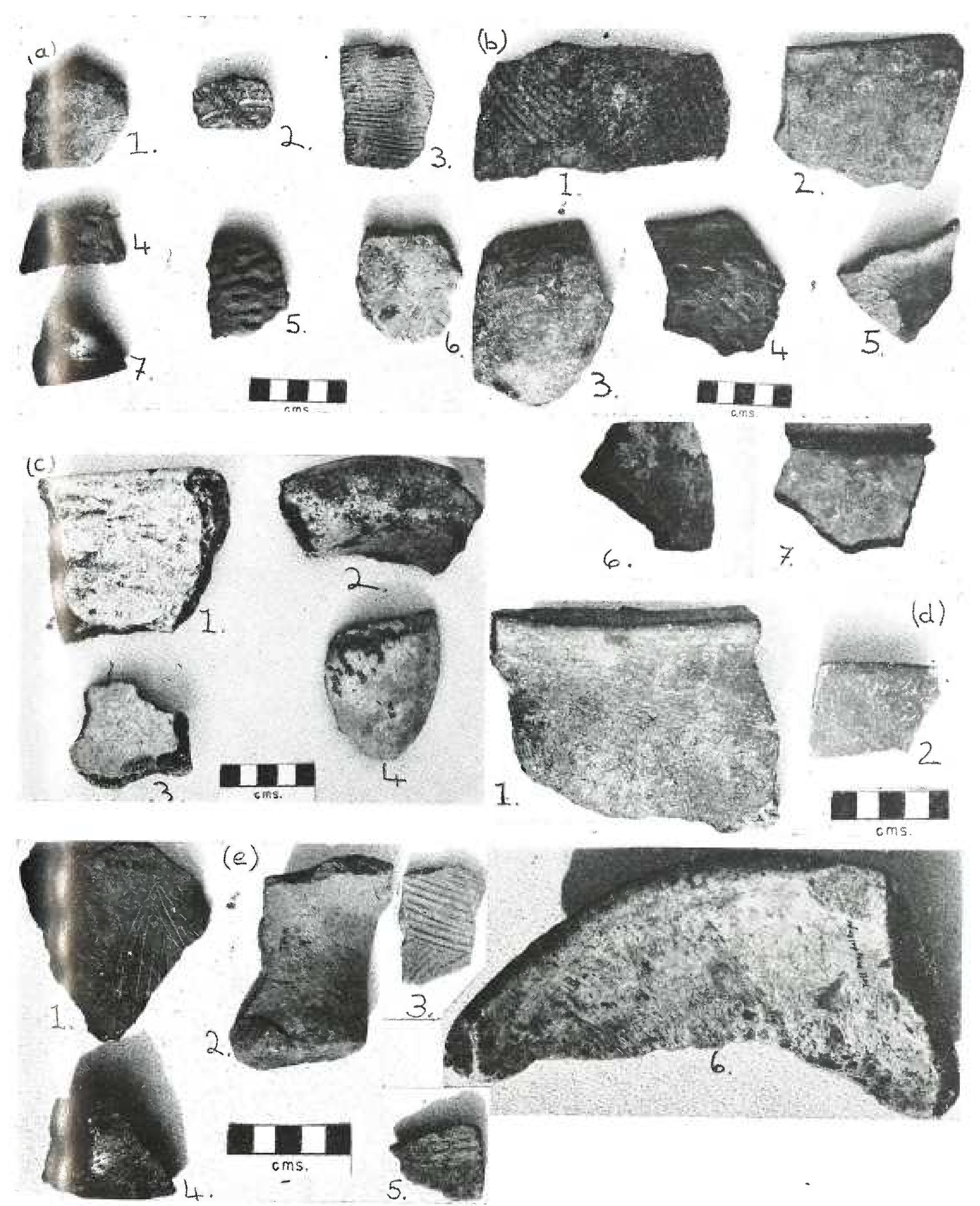


PLATE 8. (a) - (d), surface-finds from Tell Neba'a Faour I; see text, and also Description of Figs. XXXI - XXXIV.
(e), surface-finds from Tell Mejdel Anjar; see Mejdel Anjar I in text, also Description of Fig. XLV.

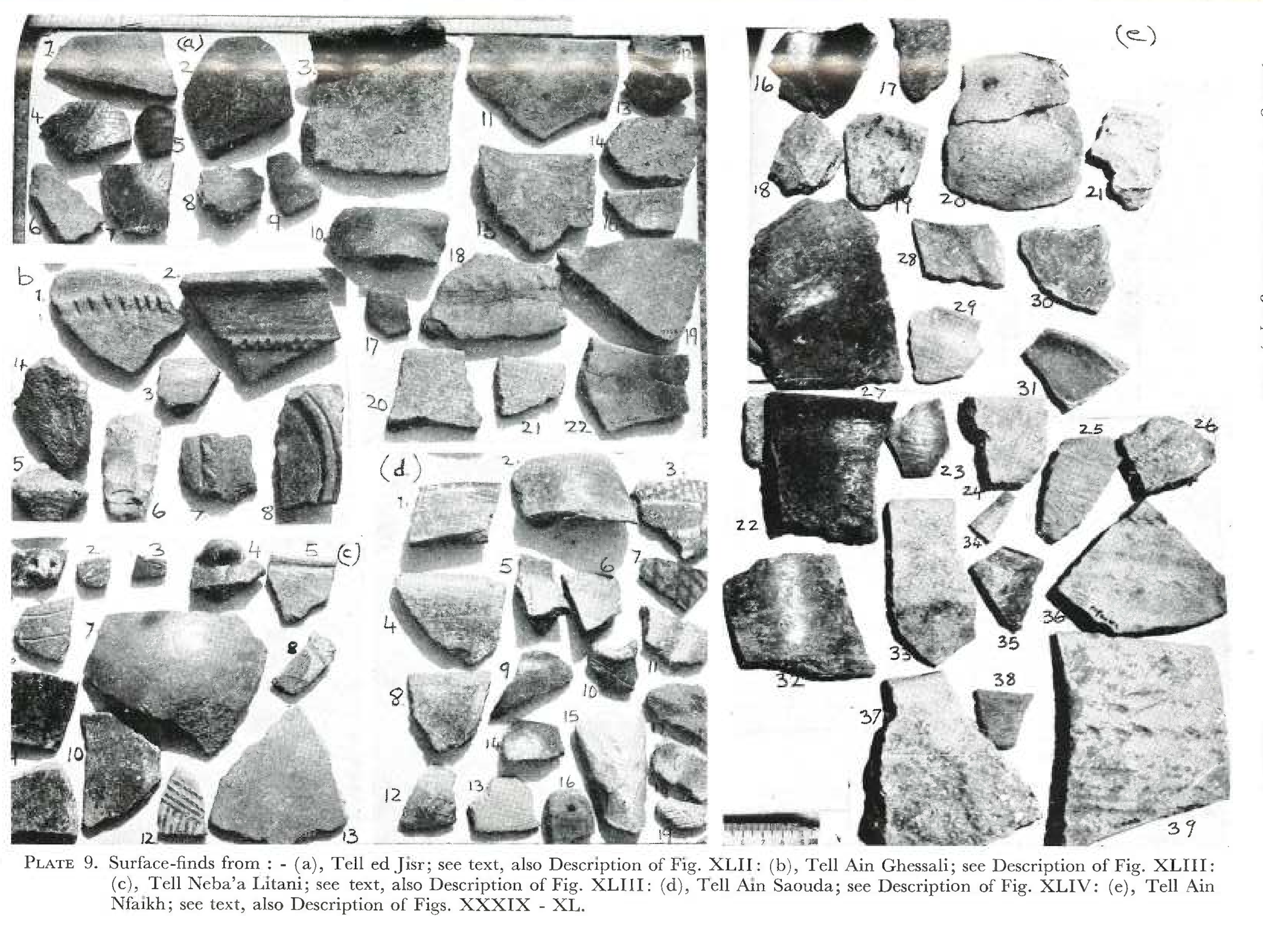


PLATE 9. Surface-finds from : - (a), Tell ed Jisr; see text, also Description of Fig. XLII: (b), Tell Ain Ghessali; see Description of Fig. XLIII: (c), Tell Neba'a Litani; see text, also Description of Fig. XLIII: (d), Tell Ain Saouda; see Description of Fig. XLIV: (e), Tell Ain Nfaikh; see text, also Description of Figs. XXXIX - XL.

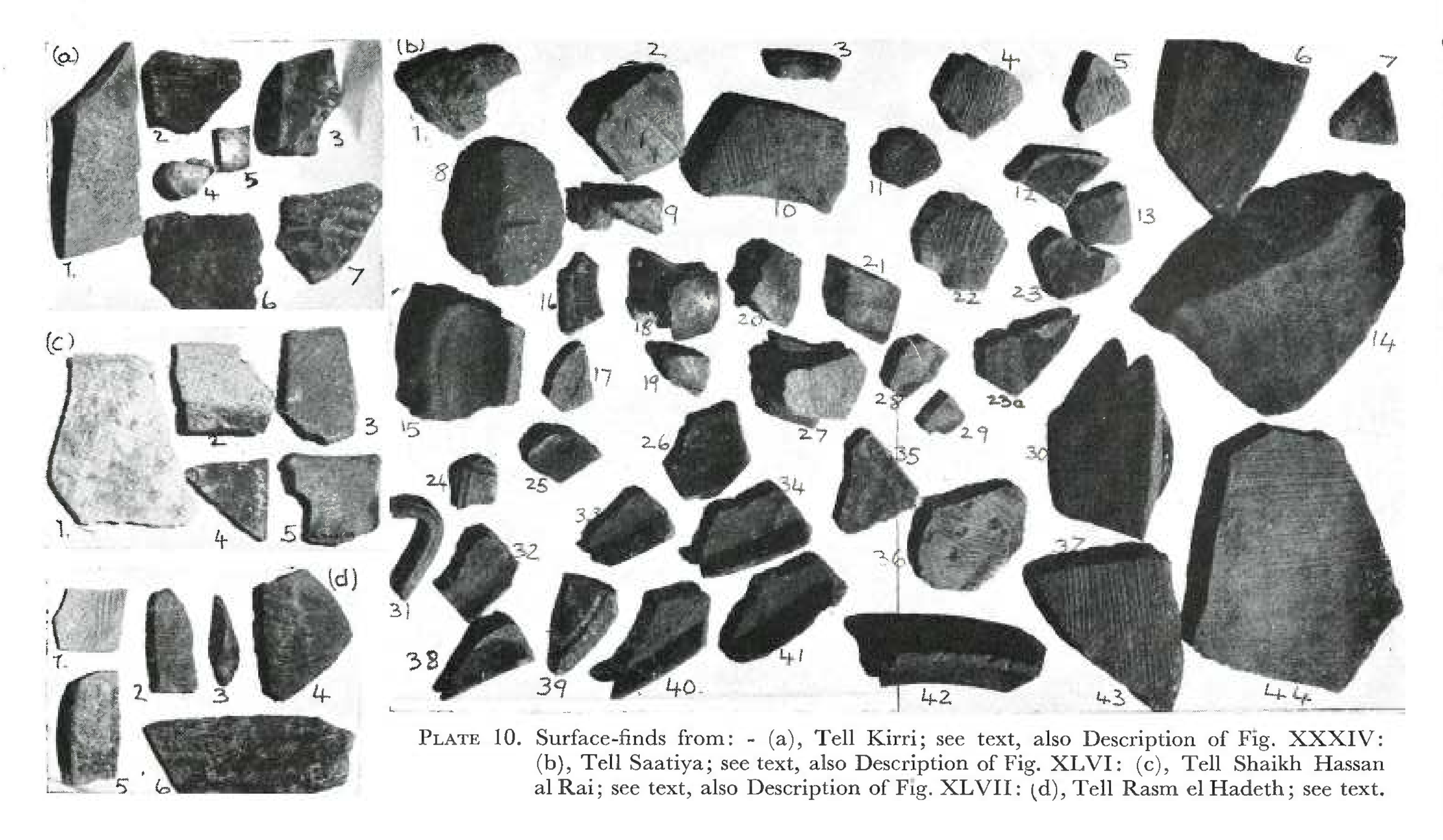


PLATE 10. Surface-finds from: - (a), Tell Kirri; see text, also Description of Fig. XXXIV: (b), Tell Saatiya; see text, also Description of Fig. XLVI: (c), Tell Shaikh Hassan al Rai; see text, also Description of Fig. XLVII: (d), Tell Rasm el Hadeth; see text.

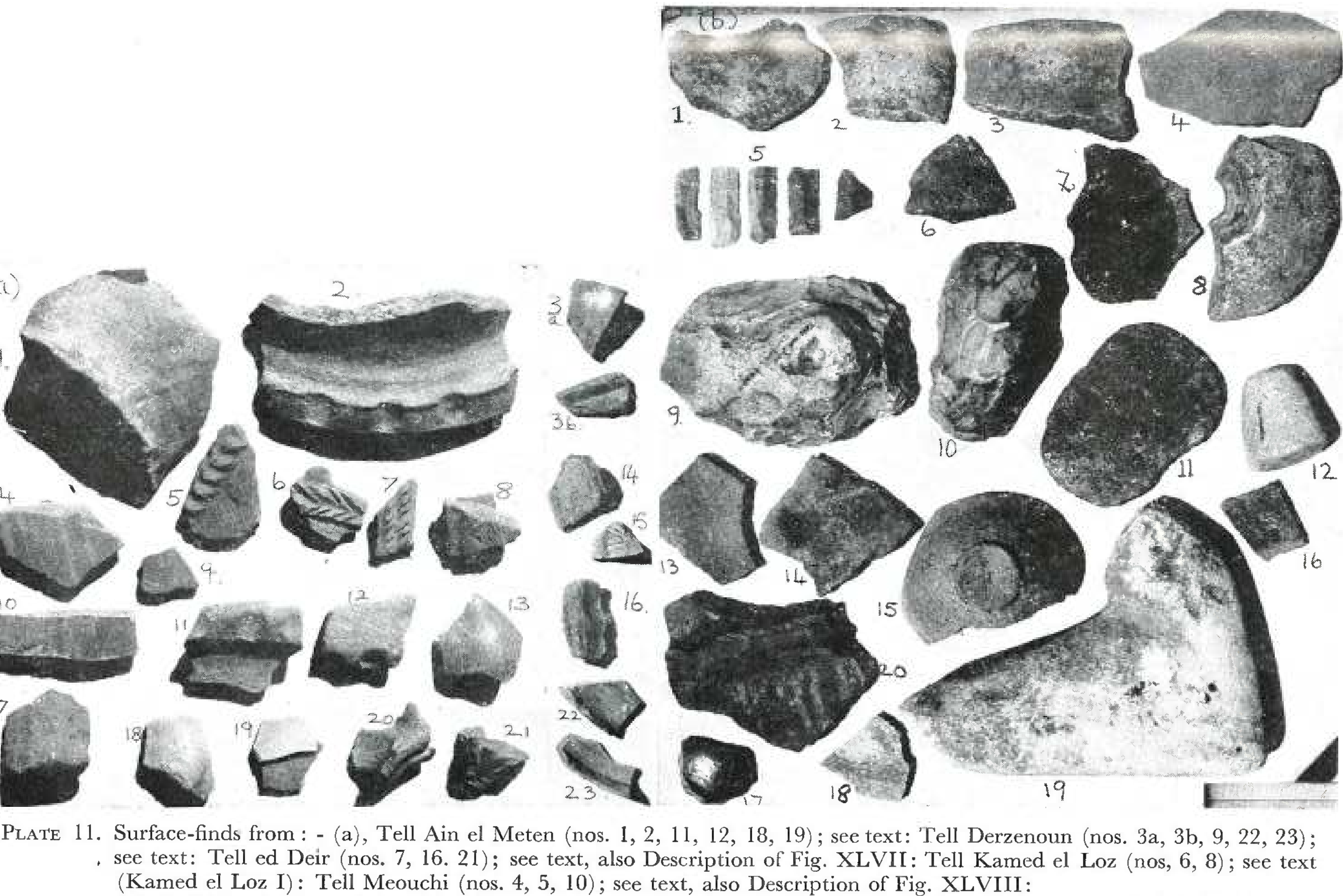


PLATE 11. Surface-finds from : - (a), Tell Ain el Meten (nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, 18, 19); see text: Tell Derzenoun (nos. 3a, 3b, 9, 22, 23); see text: Tell ed Deir (nos. 7, 16. 21); see text, also Description of Fig. XLVII: Tell Kamed el Loz (nos, 6, 8); see text (Kamed el Loz I): Tell Meouchi (nos. 4, 5, 10); see text, also Description of Fig. XLVIII:
(b), Tell Neba'a Faour I (nos. 1 - 4); see text: Tell Serhan (nos. 5, 16); see text: Tell ed Jisr (nos. 9, 13 - 15, 18); see text, also Description of Fig. XLII: Tell ed Deir (nos. 17, 20); see text: Tell Labwe South (19); see text: Mejdel Anjar I (nos. 6, 10); see Description of Fig. XLV: Tell Murtafa (no. 7); see text: Tell Ain Cherif (no. 8); see text, also Description of Fig. LIX: Tell Hashbai (nos. 11, 12); see text.

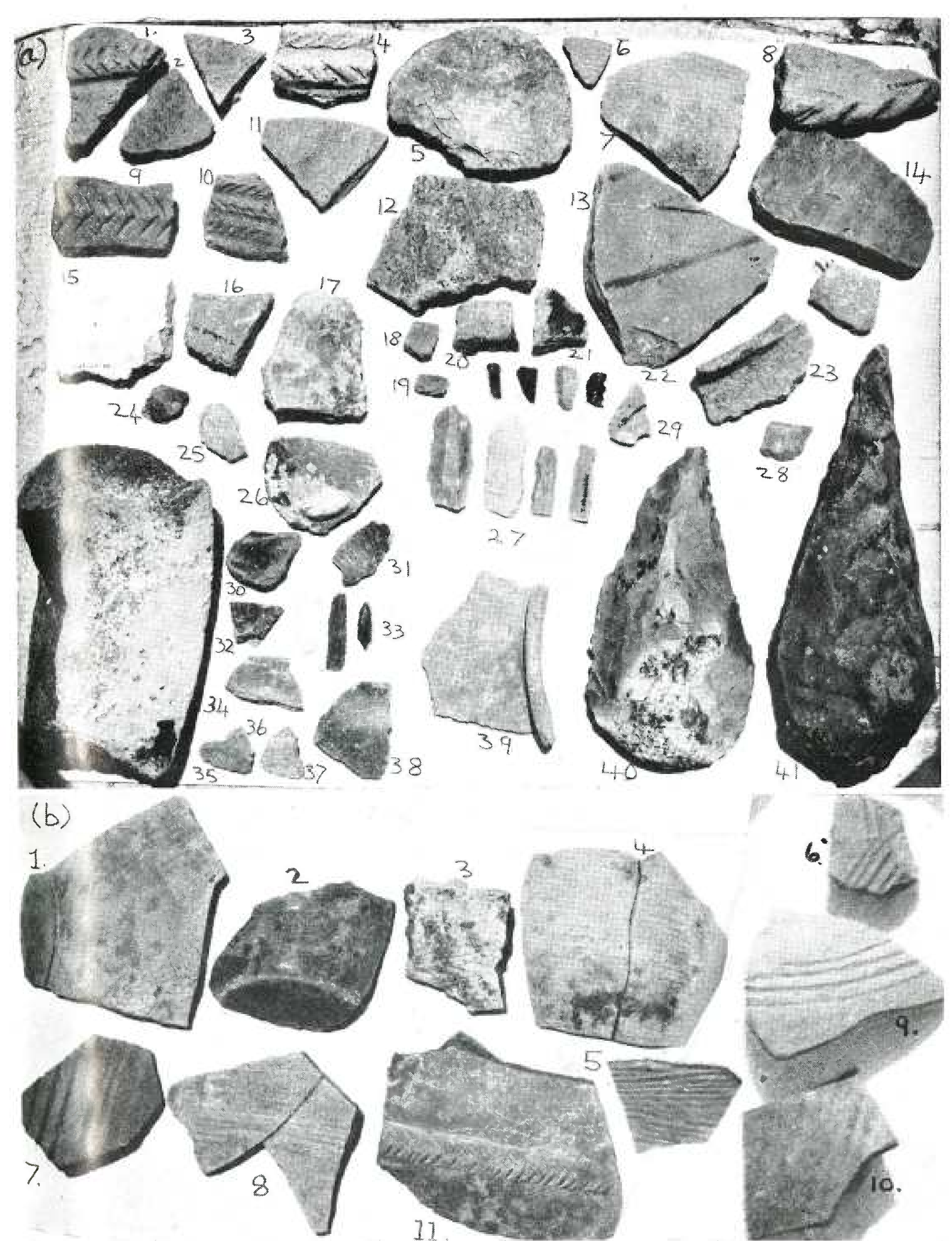
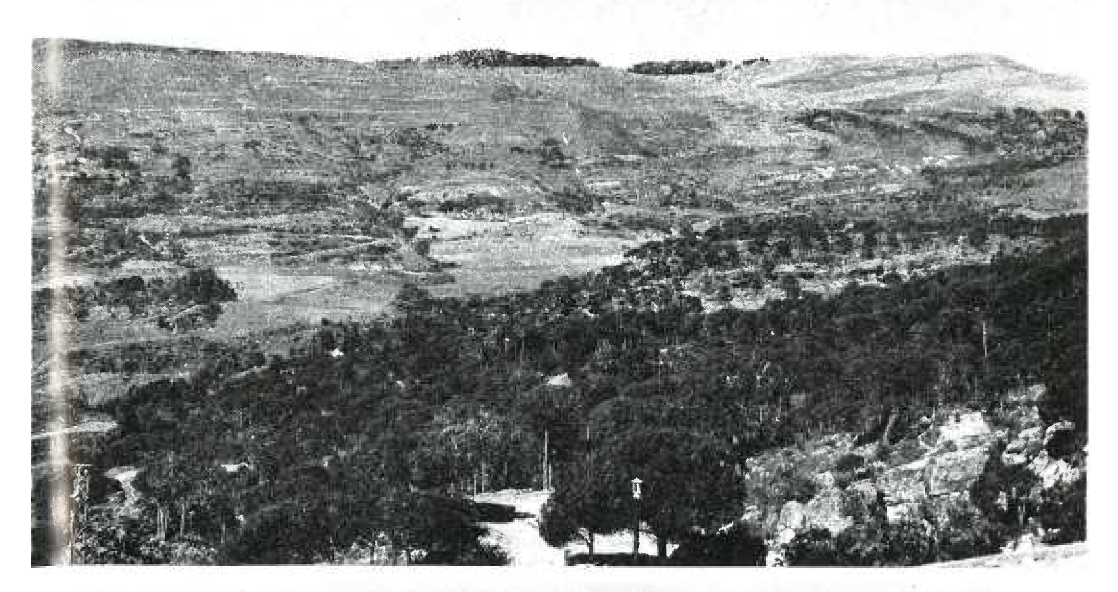


PLATE 12. Surface-finds from : - (a), Tell Zeitoun (nos. 1 - 4, 9 - 11); see text, also Description of Fig. XLVII: Tell Shamsine (nos. 5 - 8, 12 - 14, 18 - 28); see text: Tell Labwe North (nos. 15 - 17, 24 - 26, 30 - 38); see text: Tell Neba'a Faour 1 (39); see text: Jub Jannine II (nos. 40, 41); see text, also Description of Fig, XXVII:
(b), Tell Murtafa (nos. 1 - 4, 7, 8, 11); see text, also Description of Fig. XLVI: Tell Serhan (nos. 5, 6, 9, 10); see text.

a)



(b)



PLATE 13. (a) Khallet el Khazen II (Qrough Forest), South Lebanon. Site is on sandstone slopes (right centre), descending to river (centre); sites III and IV are on opposite limestone slopes (left background). Taken from house, looking N.W.
(b) The Akkar Plain (background), taken from the slopes of Tell Arqa (left foreground) looking W. to the sea.

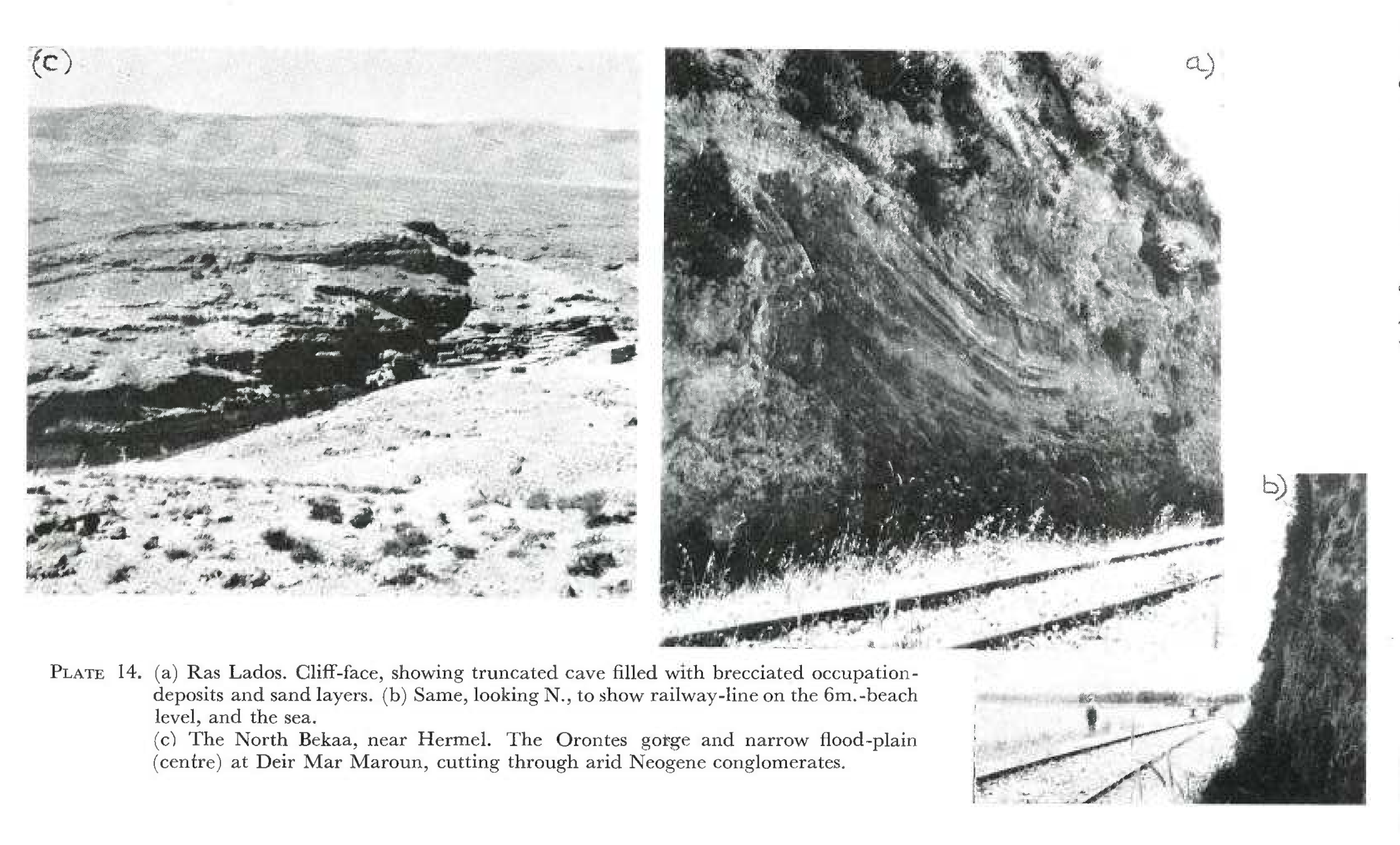
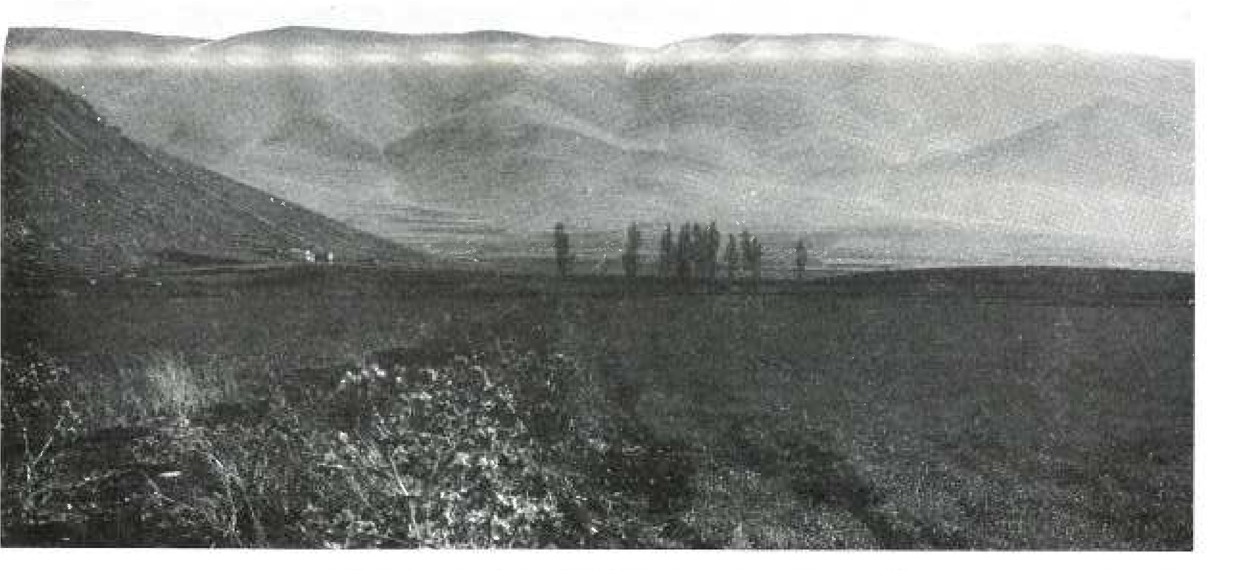


PLATE 14. (a) Ras Lados. Cliff-face, showing truncated cave filled with brecciated occupation-deposits and sand layers. (b) Same, looking N., to show railway-line on the 6m.-beach level, and the sea.
(c) The North Bekaa, near Hermel. The Orontes gorge and narrow flood-plain (centre) at Deir Mar Maroun, cutting through arid Neogene conglomerates.



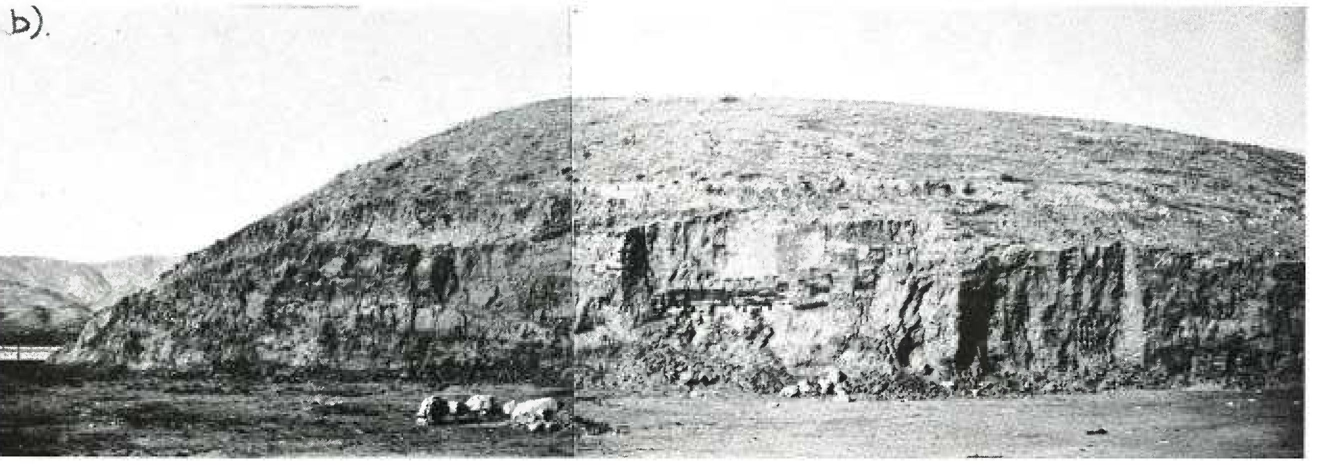


PLATE 15. (a) The eastern edge of the Bekaa valley, and the Anti-Lebanon range (background), near Rayak. The early Neolithic Tell, Neba'a Faour I (centre left), is seen left and right of the white houses. Tell Mekhada (centre, right of trees) is intact.
(b) Serhan: a disturbed tell with several occupation levels in the central Bekaa: note stone floors, mud-brick walls, etc., in the section (centre). Mount Lebanon range and Zahle village are in the distance (left background). Taken looking N.W.

1: DFBW, reddish-black ware, outside impressed with a cord mat or cord-bound paddle (not fully drawn). See Plate 7 a, 1. A bowl with slightly inverted rim, 17 cm. diameter. 1 a: DFBW, dark grey ware, burnished both sides (Plate 7 d, 1). A bowl similar to No. 1. 2: DFBW, dark brown ware, same decoration as 1. 3: DFBW, dark brown ware, outside has applied band and incised zigzag decoration, burnishing over rim and band (Plate 7 a, 2). 4: DFBW, black ware, same decoration as No. 1 (Plate 7 a, 4). 5: Same as 1, but sides are nearly perpendicular. 6: DFBW, buff ware, burnished both sides. Open bowl, like no. 3. 7: DFBW, dark reddish ware; irregular, streaky burnish inside, outside scratched and patted for 5 cm. below rim, traces of cord decoration below. 8: DFBW, light buff ware, black and buff burnish inside, outside combed all over in regular lines. 9 - 10: DFBW, reddish-buff ware, outside lightly impressed with cords. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXXVII (b). Néol. Ancien.

Surface material from the roadside section, T. Labwe South: white vessels, (Nos. 1 - 11): Basalt objects, (nos. 12 - 15).

1 - 4 a: Rims of white vessels, with matt finish. Nos. 1 and 2 have a thin (4 mm. thick) coating of white "plaster." Probably shallow, straight-sided bowls. For No. 2, see Plate 7 b, 1. 4 b 6: White vessels with shiny "china" finish. For No. 6, see Plate 7 c, 4: for No. 5, see Plate 7 b, 2. 7 - 8: Rims of white vessels, rims slightly everted. 9: Rim of white vessel, rather bulbous, and perhaps more hole-mouth than as drawn. 10 - 11: Rims of thinner vessels, matt finish. 12: Rim-fragment of a fine-grain basalt vessel, polished both sides (Pl. 7 d, 3). 13: Rim-fragment of a grey limestone vessel, well polished both sides (Pl. 7 d, 2). A straight-sided bowl ? 14. Oblong vesicular basalt rubbing-stone. Both sides coated with white "plaster" which fills the crevises. A floor-plasterer? 15: Fragment of a basalt hammer or weight, with biconical perforation. 16: (Drawn inside outline of no. 15). White limestone bar with bevelled upper edges and sharp lower edges. Polished top, bottom and sides. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XXXVIII. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc.

Surface flint, stone and obsidian from T. Ain Nfaikh. Brown and beige flint unless otherwise stated, and either late Neol. or Chalc. except no. 9, which is probably Chalc.

1: Truncated and backed, fine-toothed sickle-blade element, in mauve flint. 2: Lustred sickle-blade element with fine, regular teeth partly backed and truncated. 3: Fine-toothed sickle-blade element with double truncation and lustre. 4: Sickle-blade element with irregular,

fine teeth, partial backing and double truncation; heavy lustre on upper surface. 5: Trapezoidal, lustred blade-section; very thin, with fine teeth. 6: Broad blade-section, doubly truncated and backed, without teeth. 7: Doubly-truncated sickle-blade element, with fine teeth, partly retouched, and slight lustre. 8: Racloir made on tabular flint, with continuous retouch on edge of upper surface. Brown Eocene flint with cortex. 9. ?Fragment of a fan-scraper made on tabular flint, with neat retouch on edges. Pinkish-grey Eocene flint with white cortex. 9 a: Fragment of a green porphyry celt, completely polished, with bevelled butt. 10: Denticulated scraper made on tabular flint, cortex on upper surface. 11: Awl made on a thick flake with a plain platform. 12: Double-ended awl, made on a thin flake. The lower point was broken and re-used as a burin. 13: Neat, small flake-core, made by Levallois technique. 14: Obsidian bladelet, dark grey colour. 15: Mid-section of a large adze, such as occur in Néol. Récent and Chalc. periods at Byblos. Both sides slightly polished. 16: Bec-de-flute burin on a thick flake. 17: Lame-de-dégagement, perhaps used as a knife, with partial retouch on reverse side, truncated at the tip. 18: Fragment of a larger scraper on a blade with plain platform.

Description of Fig. XXXIX. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc.

Surface material from T. Ain Nfaikh. Probably all Néol. Moyen or Récent except Nos. 4 and 5, which could be Chalc., and No. 6, an undated basalt mortar.

1: Grey-brown "glossy DFBW", burnished outside and over rim inside to neck. The collar of a large jar (Plate Pl. 9 e, 22). 2: Red ware, a few grits, with intense red burnish outside and over rim to 4 cm. inside. Tiny striations on burnish suggest polishing was done when pot was dry (Pl. 9 e, 32). 3: Light cream ware, coarse, white grits and chaff-holes. Covered with white slip (Pl. 9 e, 21). 4: Light buff coarse ware, very large white grits; inside roughly wet-smoothed; vertical collar of large jar (Pl. 9 e, 37). 5: Light buff, medium-coarse, handmade ware, black at core, white grits. Slightly polished on both sides of rim. A small bowl with rounded base, found in association with No 4, and a human burial (Pl. 9 e, 20). 6: Small bowl or mortar, made of vesicular basalt, polished inside. 7: Pinkish-buff, medium-coarse ware, a few white grits. Wet-smoothed both sides of rim and outside; a hole-mouth jar-rim (Pl. 9 e, 33). 8: Buff ware, unburnished, outside covered with red wash, which has dribbled over rim inside. Oval incisions outside; a hole-mouth jar-rim (Pl. 9 e, 28). 9: Same as 8, but the wash covers both surfaces (Pl. 9 e, 30). 10: Buff ware, a few large white grits. Red slip outside, peeling off. Mottled brown and red slip inside (Pl. 9 e, 19). 11: Buff ware, a few small grits. Traces of brown slip inside, grey-brown horizontal burnish outside and over rim. Surface is bumpy (Pl. 9 e, 34). 12: Grey ware, red burnished slip inside, traces of brown slip outside (Pl. 9 e, 17). Material in USJ.

Description of Fig. XL. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc., EB.

Surface material from T. Ain Nfaikh; pottery rims and bases.

1: Grey-buff ware, many quartz and white grits. Burnished red slip both sides. A sub-hemispherical bowl-rim (Pl. 9 e, 29). 2: Buff ware, no grits, burnished orange-buff slip outside and over rim. Wheel-made sub-hemispherical bowl (Pl. 9 e, 35). Probably EB. 3: Buff ware, medium black and white grits. ? DFBW, burnished both sides. A sub-hemispherical bowl-rim (Pl. 9 e, 31). Probably late Neol. 4: Buff ware, grey at core, a few red, white and silica grits. Streaky burnished red slip outside (Pl. 9 e, 27). Base of large but thin bowl? 5: Reddish ware, brown at core; many brown, grey and white grits. Red slip both sides. Base of bowl or jug. Probably Late Neol. 6: Buff, gritty ware, rough inside, outside covered with red slip, then wiped with grass or fabric. Base of jar or jug, probably Late Neol. or Chalc. 7: Grey-black ware, no slip. Rough outside, inside smoothed. Base, slightly hollowed at centre of under-side. Probably Néol. Moyen. 8: Reddish-buff ware, a few small grits. Covered with red slip outside and over rim inside, then burnished in a narrow band outside in small lattice pattern, the lines showing red-orange. Undated, perhaps EB (Pl. 9 e, 26). 9: Buff, medium-coarse ware, many white and some silica grits. Traces of brown slip outside and over rim inside. Small irregular incisions on top of rim, inside; outside grooved; probably EB. 10: Reddish-buff ware, no slip. Smoothed inside, Ring-base of jug or bowl. 11: Buff ware, grey or core, large white and grey grits. Red slip outside, inside smoothed. Base, under-side slightly hollowed. 12: Brownish-red ware, grey and white grits, very rough fabric. Indentations (made by finger?) on rim. Rim of thick jar with small collar. Chalc. or EB. Material in USJ.

Description of Fig. XLI. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc.

Surface material from T. ed Jisr. Flint, obsidian and stone.

1: Atypical fan-scraper (racloir-en-evantail) on a large flake. with thick butt and with cortex on upper surface. The butt has been damaged, but there are indications that there was a bulb and platform. Light brown flint, drab-colour cortex. 2: Scraper with 2 right-angled working edges made on tabular brown flint. 3: Trapezoidal axe made on a pebble, with very little retouch on the butt-end. Heavily re-worked bit, which may have been slightly rounded. Light brown flint. 4: Borer on a small blade, tip broken off. 5: Obsidian fragment, notched on one side; dark grey

colour. 6: Plano-convex adze, bit broken off and not re-sharpened. 7: Truncated and backed sickle-blade element with fine, regular teeth, and lustre. 8: Doubly-truncated and backed sickle-blade element with fine, regular teeth; the cutting-edge is convex. 9: Part of a heavy Canaanean blade, abruptly retouched on both edges. 10: Rim fragment of a basalt vessel, polished slightly on all surfaces. 11: Red coarse ware, mottled with black outside, no grits. A carinated bowl with incisions on the outside above the carination, made by a tool with sharp, rounded points, sometimes applied vertically, sometimes obliquely. 12: Red ware, red burnished slip both sides; the short collar of a handmade jar. 13: Drab coarse ware, made up by coils; undecorated, straight-sided vessel.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLII. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc.

Surface-material from Tell ed Jisr: pottery.

1: DFBW, brownish-black ware, burnished both sides, but inside is incomplete, and was smoothed with a cloth (Pl. 9 a, 9). A large bowl rim. 2: DFBW, black ware, burnished only on rim, other surface wiped with a cloth, which left small striations. A small bowl-rim, with rounded profile (Pl. 9 a, 2). 3: DFBW ? drab buff ware, the outside wiped with a scratchy material, which left pronounced striations. A large plain-rimmed jar (Pl. 9 a, 1). 4: Red ware, lumpy and pocked surface, with both sides burnished. Either a rim of a straight-sided jar, or the collar of a larger jar (Pl. 9 a, 19). 5: DFBW? brownish-grey ware, burnished on the rim, the outside wiped with a scratchy cloth. A small bowl-rim, slightly grooved outside rim (Pl. 9 a,17). 6: Unburnished DFBW? Drab reddish-brown ware, many silica and while grits, handmade. A jar with "bow-rim" collar and rounded form (Pl. 9 a, 3). 7: Dark reddish-black ware, black glossy burnish on both sides except at rim which has amber burnish. Outside has 2 rows of scalloped incisions separated by 5 rows of shallow grooves. Probably a wide-mouthed bowl, or, as drawn, a bowl with slightly inverted lip. Nothing exactly similar has been seen by our panel, but M. Dunand considers this Neol. (Pl. 9 a, 4). 8: Fragment of buff ware, inside rough. Red burnished slip outside, with small incisions through slip (Pl. 9 a, 12). 9: Fragment of greyish ware, red slip on outside with small incisions through slip (Pl. 9 a, 13). 10: Dark-faced Unburnished Ware, silica grits, blackish brown colour, smoothed both sides. Rim of an open bowl.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLIII. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc., EB, MB.

Surface material from T. Neba'a Litani (Nos. 1 - 16) and T. Ain Ghessali (Nos. 17 - 24); pottery and flint. Nos. 1 - 8 and Nos 17, 23, 10 - 12 are handmade.

1: Dark red ware, a few small grits, dark red, slightly burnished slip both sides; grooves incised around rim. Néol. Moyen. A hole-mouth jar-rim (Pl. 9 c, 6). 2: Coarse, reddish ware, red burnished slip outside, fingernail incisions through slip. Néol. Moyen (Pl. 9 c, 2). 3: Fine buff ware, red burnished slip both sides, incisions through slip outside. Néol. Moyen (3). 4: Buff ware, reddish-brown slip both sides. Light fingernail incisions outside (Pl. 9 c, 4). A cord-eye handle, probably Néol. Moyen. 5: Reddish ware, grey at core, outside irregularly burnished to dark red; inside slightly burnished. 6: Drab ware, a few grits. Slightly burnished buff slip outside (Pl. 9 c, 5). 7: Buff ware, reddish-brown slip inside, burnished to red outside. A cord-eye handle, probably Néol. Moyen or Récent (Pl. 9 c, 1). 8: Buff ware, slightly burnished outside. 9: Reddish-buff ware, grey grits; burnished dark red slip both sides. 10: Red ware, a few large and small grits, red slip; both sides heavily burnished, fired to a mottled red, orange and black (Pl. 9 c, 7). 11: Coarse drab ware, grey at core. Matt brown slip outside, burnished to black at rim; traces of brown slip inside rim, burnished for 2 cm. with pebble (Pl. 9 c, 10), Néol. Récent. 12: Reddish ware, large white grits, slightly burnished, lumpy surface, both sides. 13: Buff ware, matt red slip flaking off both sides. Probably Néol. Récent (Pl. 9 c, 9). 14: Buff ware, white grits, burnished red-orange slip both sides' 15: Buff ware. burnished reddish-black slip both sides (Nos. 13-15 are thin jar-rims, 20 cm. diameter, probably Néol. Moyen). 16: Buff ware, a few grits, finish same as No. 12. 17: Drab ware, grey at core, large white grits, fired to red on base. Outside slightly shiny, inside smoothed. Mat-impression on underside of base (Pl. 9 b, 4). Probably Chalc. 18: Light red ware, grey at core. Inside of flat base finished in a spiral. Burnished vertically outside and under base. EB or MB. 19: ? DFBW. Pinkish-buff ware, grey at core. A few tiny white grits. Pebble-burnished both sides. An open bowl-rim, possibly Néol (Pl. 9 b, 3). 20: Drab ware, a few grits and chaff holes. Light reddish slip outside, wheel-smoothed. Traces of brown slip inside. Applied band outside has fingernail marks (Pl. 9 b, 7). Probably EB or MB. 21: Red ware, grey at core, a few white grits and chaff-holes. Slightly polished outside. Small, fingernail? impressions on thin applied band, outside (Pl. 9 b, 2). Probably EB or MB. 22: Fragment of a flint tool, perhaps a Minet-ed Dhalia point, pressure-flaked both sides. 23: Dark red ware, grey at core, no grits. Pebble-burnished both sides and under base to reddish-chocolate; a ring-base, probably Néol. Moyen (Pl. 9 b, 8). 24: Double:-ended axe on cherty flint; biconvex, with traces of polish both sides of bit, reworked. Probably Néol. Moyen (Pl. 9 b, 2). Some material with J. King, some with USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLIV. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc., EB.

Surface material from T. Ain Saouda; flint (Nos. 1 - 13), pottery (Nos. 14 - 35) except Nos. 26, which is stone and No. 3, which is obsidian. Flint is brown or beige unless otherwise stated. All Neol., except Nos. 21 and 22, which are EB.

1. Trapezoidal axe in white-patinated grey flint, polished half-way down both sides, bit slightly rounded. 2: The tang-section of a broken arrowhead, both edges denticulated, tang retouched on upper surface only. 3: Unretouched obsidian bladelet. 4: Awl on axis of small blade, abruptly retouched. 5: Lustred, truncated sickle-blade element, with snapped end and with medium teeth. 6: Lustred, truncated sickle-blade element, snapped end, no teeth. 7: Same as 5 and 6, but use-retouch only on cutting edge. 8: Transverse racloir on a flake. 9: Small end-scraper with a point and a notch on the right side of the end. 10: Good quality grey flint, a retouched blade, perhaps an arrowhead-fragment. 11. Lustred, truncated sickle-blade element without backing, and regular, fine teeth. 12: End-scraper on a flake. 13: Broken blade with slight tang made by opposing notches. 14: Decorated sherd, drab ware, unburnished; incisions in leaf pattern (Pl. 9 d, 19) 15: Collar of large pot, burnished outside and over rim inside: 16: Drab ware, small grits, pink slip, burnished to red outside and over rim inside; collar applied to neck separately. 17: Light buff ware, small white and silica grits, red burnish outside, inside smoothed; collar applied separately (Pl. 9 d, 2). 18: Dark grey ware, black and silica grits. Thick buff slip, burnished to brown both sides (Pl. 9 d, 4); rim of large basin? 19: Grey ware, darker at core, a few grits. Yellow-brown burnished slip outside, black burnish inside, peeling off. Colours are streaky. Rim of large basin (Pl. 9 d, 1). 20: Reddish-grey ware, darker at core, white and grey grits. Red ?slip, burnished outside and over rim inside. ?Collar of jar. 21: Pinkish-drab ware, many white and grey grits. Light combing on outside, slightly shiny. Flat base of EB jug. 22: Buff ware, grey at core, silica and white grits. Smoothed, slightly shiny outside. Wheelmade, probably EB. 23: Reddish-drab ware, many grey and black grits. Lightly burnished; outside left rough or has lost slip. 24: Coarse reddish ware, many grey, large grits; inside grey, outside smoothed and slightly shiny. Base of thick-walled jar. 25: Drab ware, unburnished; incisions outside and round neck with narrow opening. A hole-mouth pot (Pl. 9 d, 10). 26: ? Pendant or weight, perforated for suspension (Pl. 9 d, 16); grey polished limestone. 27: Reddish ware, grey and white grits, red slip outside and over rim inside; lightly pebble-burnished; a hole-mouth jar-rim. 28: Coarse drab ware, large white grits, unevenly fired to buff and black. Surface smoothed, rim shiny both sides, handmade; bowl with nearly vertical sides? (Pl. 9 d, 8). 29: Buff ware, handmade, brownish-red slip, burnished both sides (Pl. 9 d, 14). A sub-hemispherical bowl. 30: DFBW, brownish outside, black inside (Pl. 9 d, 12). 31: DFBW, blackish red burnish outside, brown inside (Pl. 9 d, 9). Nos. 30 and 31 are smaller bowls similar to No. 29. 32: Reddish-grey ware, many grits; burnished dark red slip outside and over rim; the flared rim or collar of a jar. 33: Same as 32, but slip is intensely burnished to red. 34: Drab ware, grey grits, matt dark red slip both sides. 35: Drab ware, no grits, glossy red burnish both sides. Nos. 34 and 35 are probably also flared rims of jars. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLV. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc., and EB.

Surface-material from Tell Mejdel Anjar. Probably all Néol. Moyen and Récent except for Nos. 18, 19 and 20 (EB).

1: Short, plano-convex adze, bit polished at tip both sides. Grey flint. 2: Borer with tip missing, almost completely retouched on the sides. Beige chert. 3: Lustred sbe on blue flint, toothed one side, backed on the other. 4: Unlustred, large-toothed sbe on beige flint; teeth made by inverse retouch. 5: Trapeze-rectangle, probably a sbe, without teeth; beige flint. 6: Same as 5, but lustred. 7: ? End-scraper on broken blade with two patinas. 8: Lustred sbe on a flake; fine regular teeth; brown flint. 9: Truncated sbe, irregular teeth inversely retouched, base rounded; beige flint. 10. Beaked burin, with notch. 11: Double angle-burin on mauve flint, with concave retouch at tip. 12: Polyhedric burin on thick flake, with angle burin at base. 13: Transverse racloir on a flake made with Lev. tec. 14: Large axe, broken at tip and sides, probably re-used as a hammer; one surface much retouched with traces of polish, the other polished more than half-way down length; rounded bit (Pl. 11 b, 10). Beige flint, similar to coastal Néol. Moyen axes (e.g. from Kubbah, Tel Arslan, etc.). 15: Backed knife, beige flint. 16: White limestone bowl, well-tooled on both sides, 20 cms. in diameter (Pl. 8 e, 6); it may be similar to one from Abu Gosh (Anati, 1963). 17: Handmade, chaffy, red burnished ware, outside decorated with scratched lines (Pl. 8 e, 1) 18: Buff ware, many grey and white grits; reddish-brown slip outside and over rim. Wheelmade rim ? EB. 19: Light buff ware, red-brown streaky slip burnished both sides. A small bowl with inverted rim. 20: Drab ware, brown and white grits, light red slip both sides, combing outside. Base of a combed jar. 21: Grey ware, burnished outside only, inside smooth, with white grits. Flat base of a bowl. 22: Red ware, grey at core, many white grits. Reddish-brown slip inside, mottled red and brown outside. Material in USJ.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLVI. Early Bronze.

Surface material from Tell Saatiya (Bekaa), Nos. 1 - 14, and from Tell Murtafa (Akkar), Nos 15 - 24.

1: Buff ware, a few very small grits; reddish-brown streaky wash both sides. Wheelmade. Inverted-rim bowl (Pl. 10 b, 40). 2: Same as No. 1, but traces of burnish over wash (Pl. 10 b, 34). 3: Same as 1, but no grits; outside rim has black-red band of streaky wash (Pl. 10 b, 33). 4: Brick-red ware, well fired, no grits. Reddish, streaky wash both sides, otherwise same as No. 1 (Pl. 10 b, 41). 5: Well-made side-scraper on a flake; brown flint. 6: Buff ware, grey at core, black-brown wash outside and tip of rim inside, flaking off; inside has red streaky wash. Otherwise same as No. 1 (Pl. 10 b, 32). 7: Light buff ware, no grits; reddish slip or wash both sides, burnished outside, flaking off inside. Inverted-rim bowl fragment; rim is straight at the end (Pl. 10 b, 25). 8: Same as No. 7, but rim is rounded and base is flat with a groove at the edge, as drawn, but it is possibly another inverted-rim fragment and should appear as Nos. 1 - 4 (Pl. 10 b, 39). 9: Reddish-buff ware, well fired, a few large white grits. Thick, gritty buff-pink slip inside, roughly smoothed on wheel, same slip outside slightly burnished. Base of large vessel (Pl. 10 b, 14). 10: Side-scraper on a triangular flake with opposed inverse retouch. Brown flint. 11: Small blade with double truncation, perhaps a sbe, with use-retouch on both edges. 12 - 13: Orange-buff ware; burnished, and incised with crescents on outside (Pl. 10 b 2). 14: Drab pink ware, well-fired, handmade; thumb-prints set obliquely and widely-spaced on bulbous rim (Pl. 10 b, 15). 15: Red, heavy ware, grey at core, handmade; outside has raised band at the carination, incised in herringbone pattern. Outer surface lightly combed and then burnished vertically in streaks. Part of large jar (Pl. 12 b, 11). 16: Creamy-buff ware, slightly shiny surface both sides: a lid ? 17: Hard, metallic grey-buff ware, covered with a dirty white, thin, slip, peeling off. Roughly incised lines enclose band of rope-pattern (Pl. 12 b, 3); wheelmade? 18: Heavily-used and re-used composite tool — a burin on a flake, in a new patina; other end is an end-scraper, much undercut. Brown flint. 19: Broad, toothed sbe or saw on a flake. Brown flint. 20: Part of a lustred and denticulated sbe, the end irregularly truncated. 21: Buff ware, smoothed inside, outside glossy-burnished; a ? handmade ring-base. 22: Reddish-brown ware, white grits and chaff-holes. Brown slip inside, with burnish marks going in "Catherine Wheel" pattern to centre. Flat base, perhaps MB. 23: Reddish-drab ware, wheelmade, well-fired, a few small white grits. Outside vertically shaved and burnished, burnished also under base. Thin-walled vessel-base. 24: Red ware, grey at core, chaff-holes, a few grits. Wet-smoothed inside, heavy dark-red leathery burnish outside made by pebble; burnish continues under base. Very handsome ?jug-base (Pl. 12 b, 2).

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLVII. Néol. Moyen and Récent/Chalc., EB.

Surface material from:- T. ed Deir (Nos. 1 - 9 and 12); T. Zeitoun (Nos. 10, 11, 13, 15); T. Shaikh Hassan al Rai (Nos. 16 - 18); T. Shamsine (Nos. 19 - 24). Probably Neol., except for 9- 11, 13 - 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, which are EB.

1: Backed and truncated sbe with inverse retouch and large teeth. 2: Sbe with fine teeth retouched from both surfaces, and partly truncated. 3: Asymmetrical bec-de-flute burin on a flake. 4: Composite tool on a thick flake-blade. 5: Broken pick in grey chert, re-used as a chopper. 6: Backed and truncated, used blade. 7: Small awl on a flake. 8: Canaanean blade, probably used as a sickle, with slight lustre. 8 a: Butt-end of an axe, partly polished on both sides, re-used as a chopping-tool. Brown chert. 8 b: Knife with rough backing, notched, and retouched on the flake surface. 9: Coarse reddish-buff ware, grey at core, chaffy; wet-smoothed both sides, rim made on wheel. A saucer or a lid. 10: Coarse pale pink ware, light grey at core, red and brown grits, wheelmade; incision decoration on a raised band (Pl. 12 a, 4). 11: Drab red ware, no grits, wheelmade; rope design impressions in alternate directions on raised bands (Pl. 12 a, 10). 12: Reddish ware, a few grits; applied sinuous band, lightly impressed with the finger. It resembles one from Neba'a Jallouk of Néol. Moyen date. 13: Drab, gritty ware, white and grey grits, handmade, slightly metallic; rope design on a raised band (Pl. 12 a, 9). 14: Handmade reddish pink ware, very gritty, red and white grits; rope design on a raised band (Pl. 12 a, 1). 15: Red, metallic ware, grey and brown grits, wheelmade; circular combing in a narrow band (Pl. 12 a, 11). 16: Dark, drab ware, grey at core, the outside drab-buff. Red burnished slip outside, peeling off collar. Perhaps earlier than EB. (Pl. 10 c, 2). 17: Handmade, metallic ware, pink clay. grey at core, a few grey grits; smoothed pink slip both sides (Pl. 10 c, 5), 18; Pink ware, grey at core. Outside has traces of grey slip. A hole-mouth jar, with slightly upturned rim (Pl. 10 c, 1). 19: Drab medium coarse greyish ware, many grits; rim fluted by incisions (Pl. 12 a, 8). A shallow saucer. 20: Handmade, red ware, with red burnished slip both sides (Pl. 12 a, 28). 21: Drab coarse reddish ware, black at core, silica and grey grits, rough surface. The collar of a jar (Pl. 12 a, 20). 23: Red ware, many silica and white grits. The flared rim of a large vessel (Pl. 12 a, 23). 24: Mottled buff-red ware, badly fired, no grits, burnished on rim. A shallow bowl (Pl. 12 a, 7).

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. XLVIII. EB and LB, and undated.

Surface material from T. Neb'a Faour (No. 1), T. el Meouchi (Nos. 2 & 5), T. Ain Cherif (Nos. 3 & 7), T. ed Jisr (No. 6), T. Ain Saouda (Nos. 4, 8 - 12); painted pottery. All paint is matt.

1: Handmade, hard, metallic ware, alternating layers of red and grey in section; outside covered with thin grey slip, and painted with brown lines, perhaps in a spiral or in circles around the body of a large jar. EB. Similar wares found in Hama (Fugmann, 1959) and Tabbat al Hammam (Braidwood 1940). 2: Same as 1, but slip is brown and lines are reddish, and applied in a watery solution (Pl. 11 a, 10). 3: Same as 1, but thinner ware, slip is buff-yellow and lines are cream-coloured. 4: Thin, handmade, dark grey ware; outside painted in neat lattice pattern (Pl. 9 d, 7). ?EB. 5: Same as 1, but slip is red and lines are orange-coloured (Pl. 11 a, 4). Traces of a pale pink slip inside, with similar lines in a darker pink. 6: Same as 1, but slip is purplish-grey, and lines are watery red, put on with a thinner brush. 7: Buff, fine ware, wheelmade, a few small chaff - holes. Bichrome decoration in thin purple-black lines and rusty-red lines and blobs. Probably LB. 8: Drab, handmade ware, painted in 3 colours, a black and brown design on buff ground (Pl. 9 d, 8). Undated, possibly imported. 9: Same as No. 8, colours run into each other (Pl. 9 d, 11). 10: Crumbly ware, red inside, grey at core, a few white grits; outside has buff slip with irregular black lines, applied either vertically, or horizontally as drawn (Pl. 9 d, 18). Undated. 11: Hard buff ware, a few large red grits; wheelmade. Outside has ?self-slip, and traces of decoration of black lines. Undated. 12: Crumbly dark grey ware, inside wet-smoothed; outside covered with grey slip and decorated with thin black paint. Undated (Pl. 9 d, 17).

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. LXIX. All periods.

Surface-material from Labwe North (No. 1), T. Rasm el Hadeth (No. 2), T. Ain Saouda (No. 3), T. ed Deir (No. 4), T. Ain Ghessali (No. 5), T. Ain Cherif (No. 6), T. Neba'a Faour I (No. 7).

1: Thick-walled bowl of fine-grain basalt, the inside highly polished. Perhaps Neol. or Chalc. (Pl. 12 a, 35). 2: Thin-walled bowl of fine-grain basalt, slightly rounded base. Inside as 1. 3: Rougher basalt container, perhaps a house-altar or incense-carrier with irregular, squarish well in centre, 2 sides inset; base is hollowed out to form narrow, H-shaped protuberances (x on drawing). 3 a is side view, 3 b looking from the top. Perhaps Iron Age. 4: Porphyry loom weight, polished black outside, grey on base. Undated. 5: Fine-grain basalt bowl with 3 feet formed by rounded protuberances; inside highly polished. Perhaps Chalc. or beginning of EB, where 3-footed bowls appeared at Hama (K), called mortars; unlike this specimen, they have actual legs. 6: Limestone object, with almost round profile, and asymmetrical biconical perforation in the centre. Deep marks of boring, off-centre, show on one side of the perforation. ? A digging-stick weight (Pl. 12 b, 8). 7: Limestone bowl, very porous, with slight groove outside rim (Pl. 8 c, 4). Material in USJ except for No. 5, with Mrs. J. King.

N.B. There is no FIG. L.

ADDITIONAL DRAWINGS, PART I SITES

Description of Fig. LI. Upper Paleolithic.

Surface material from Neba'a Safa (Nos. 1 - 6); Feyadiyeh (Nos. 7 - 15); Nesraniyeh (Nos. 16 - 18): Meyrouba I (No. 19): Michmiche (No. 20). 1 - 6 in Upper Jurassic blue-grey flint, patinating to white; 7 - 15 in rosy pink, red and cream flint, patinating from grey; 16 - 18 in cream-patinated greenish flint.

1: End-scraper on a flake with prepared platform: 2: Bec-de-flute burin on a flake with prepared platform. 3: Burin on a flake. 4: Bladelet core used as a steep-scraper. 5: Small steep-scraper. 6: Borer (tip broken) on a backed blade, partially retouched on the other edge. 7: End-scraper on a thick flake. 8: End-scraper on a flake with prepared platform. 9: Transverse end-scraper on a flake. 10: Unguiform scraper on a flake with prepared platform. 11: Burin on a thick flake. 12: Snapped, retouched blade. 13: Denticulated scraper on a pebble. 14: Rabot on an elongated pebble. 15: Scraper on a split pebble. 16: Tortoise-core. 17: Bladelet core: 18: Broken straight-ended end-scraper. 19: Emireh Point in grey patinated flint. 20: Emireh Point-prototype in fresh grey-brown flint; the platform has been removed by retouch from the upper surface, with some retouch also from the flake surface.

Description of Fig. LII. Geometric Mesolithic and Néol. Moyen.

Surface material from Sands Site 8 II (Nos. 1 - 25); from Habarjer III (Bwaydrat (Nos. 26 - 29). Sands material has whitish coppery patina, Bwaydrat as stated.

1: Crescent. 2: Scalene triangle: 3: Awl with inverse retouch at tip. 4: Bladelet with inverse retouch down one edge. 5, 6: Trapeze-rectangles. 7, 9: Obliquely truncated backed bladelets. 8: Partly-backed bladelet with double truncation. 10: Backed and truncated bladelet with concave back. 11: Parallelogram. 12: Trapeze-rectangle. 13 - 16: Rectangles. 17,18: Trapeze-rectangles. 19: Elongated bladelet-core. 20: Notched blade, tip broken off. 21: Angle burin. 22: End scraper. 23: Pyramidal steep-scraper. 24: Double-ended bladelet core. 25: Elongated triangular point on flake with prepared platform, retouched on both edges and at tip; perhaps MP. 26: Tanged and shouldered arrowhead on a lame-de-dégagement; mottled brown flint. 27: Tanged arrowhead with slight shoulder at left, pressure-flaked on one edge of reverse. 28: Bulbous-tanged and shouldered arrowhead with reverse of tip pressure-flaked. 29: Tanged arrowhead fragment. Material in USJ.

Fig. XXIV

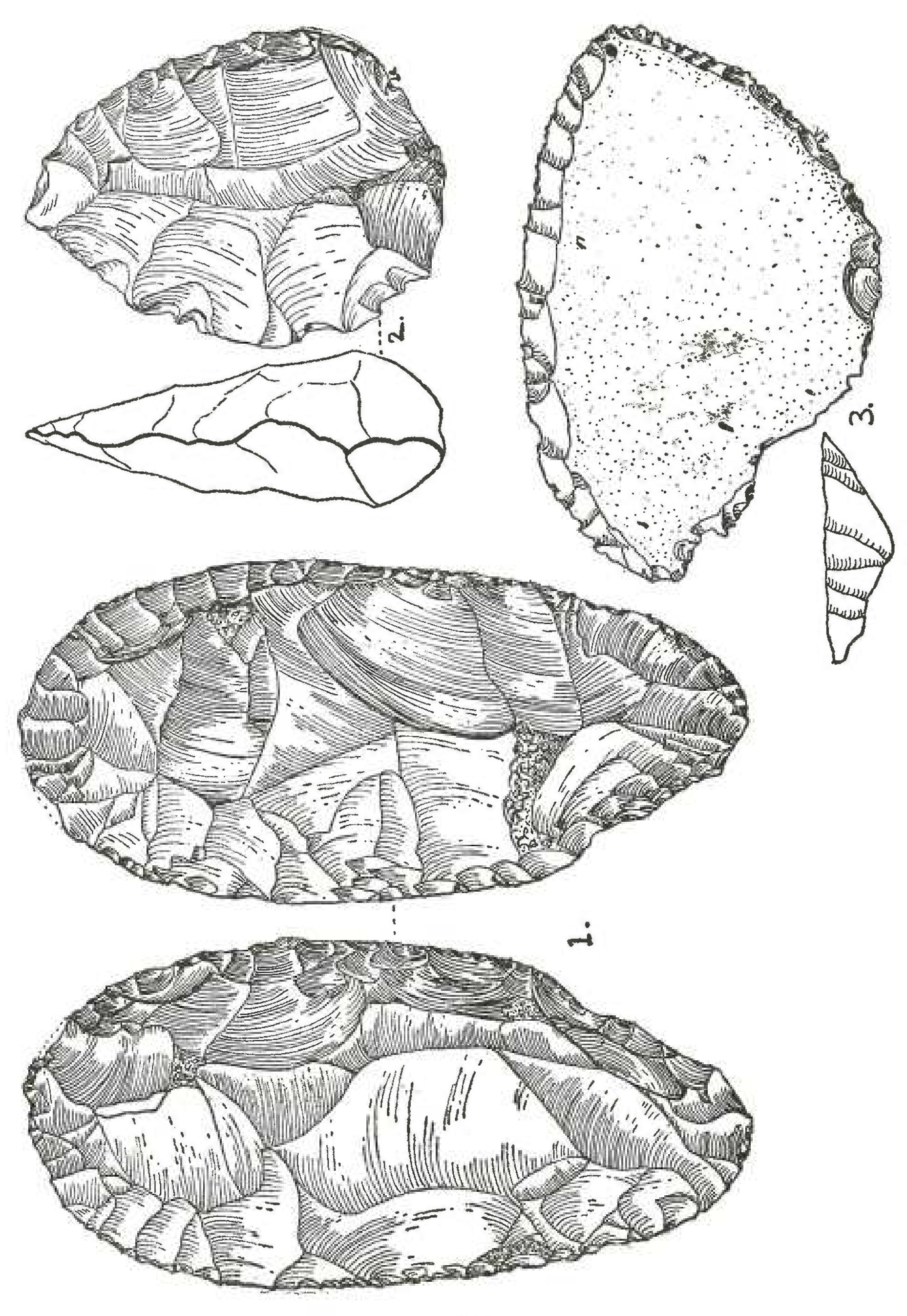


FIG. XXV

Dimensions: Length of 1.: 17 cms. Breadth of 3.: 13 cms.

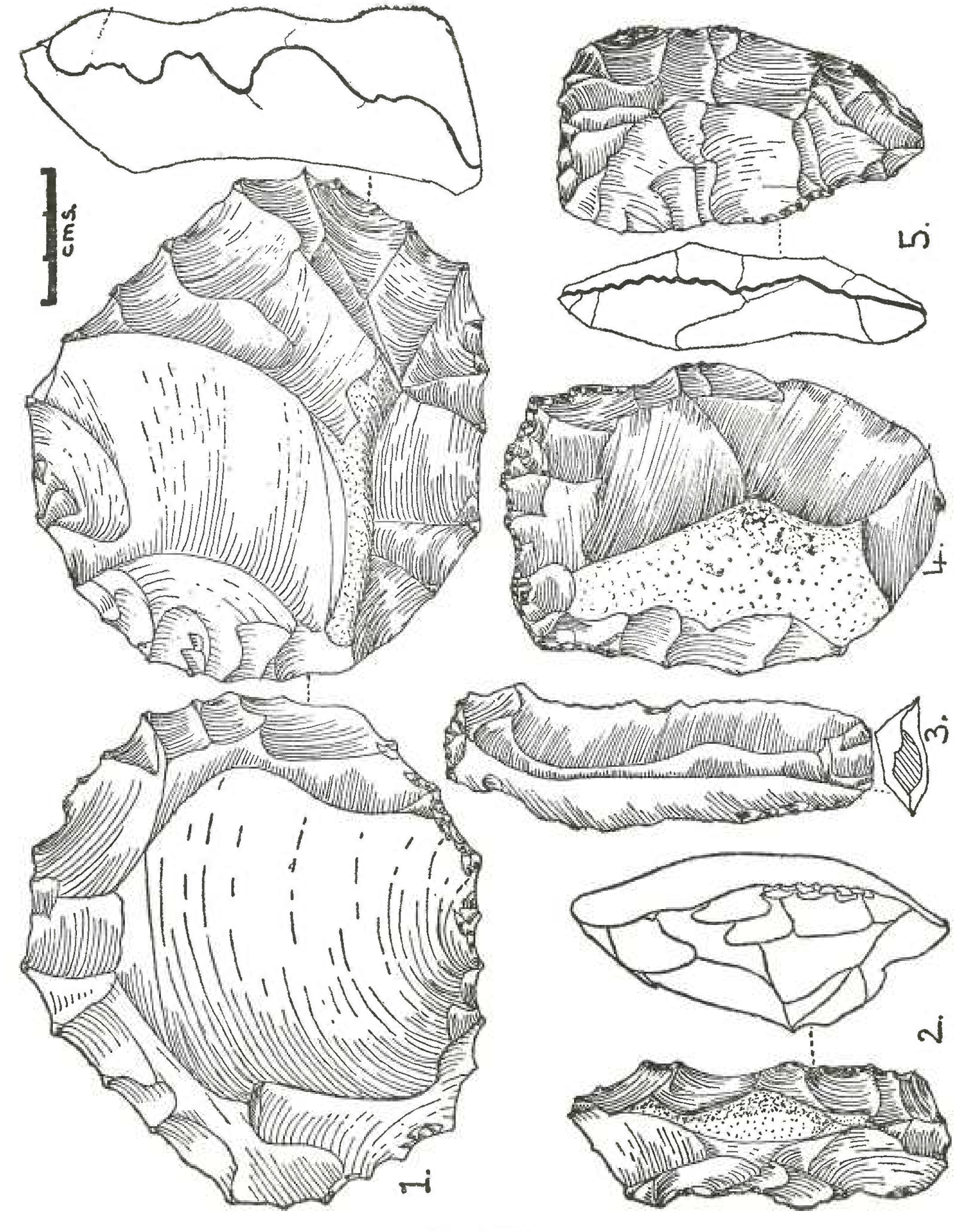


FIG. XXVI

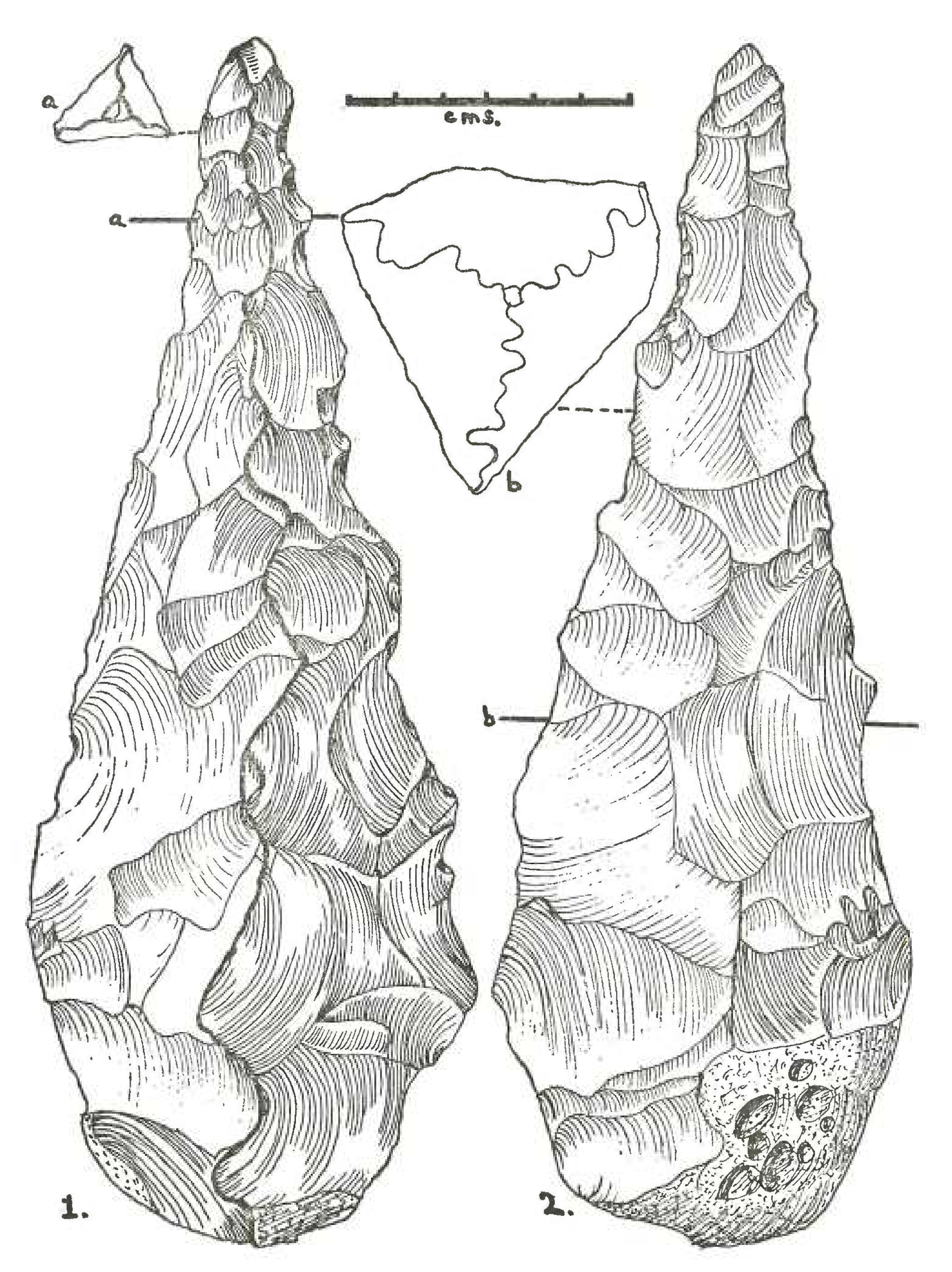


Fig. XXVII

Fig. XXVIII

Fig. XXIX

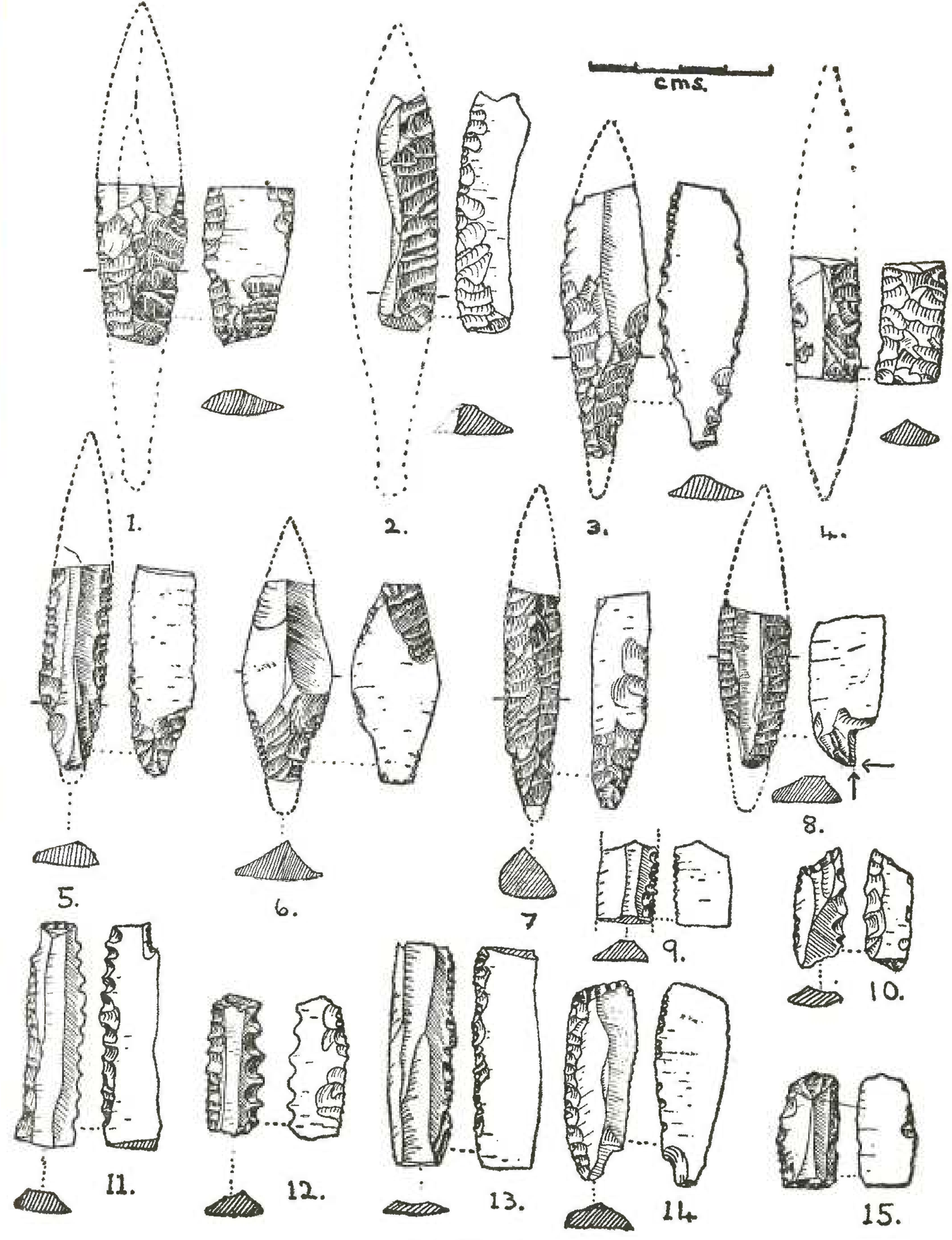


Fig. XXX

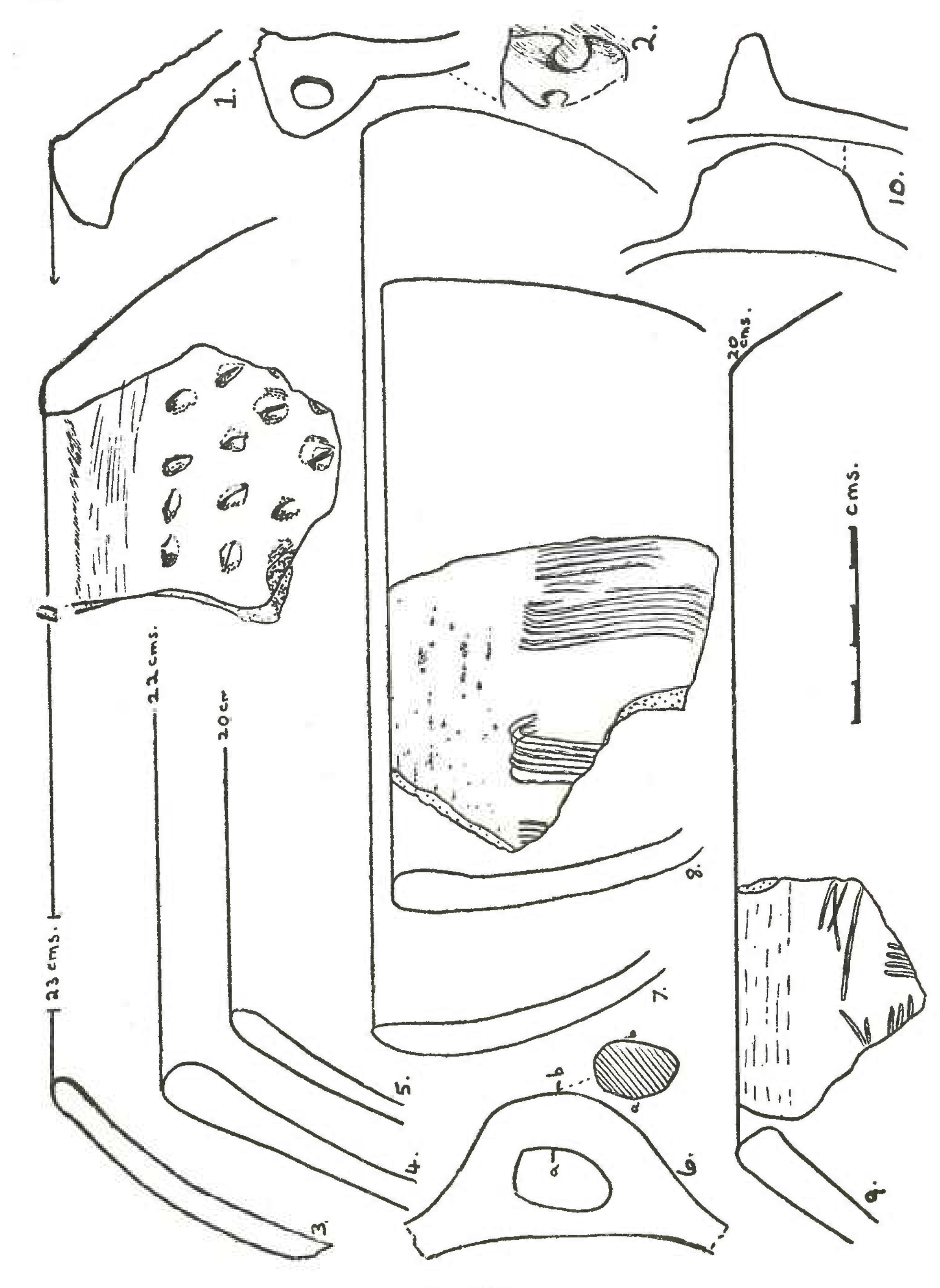


Fig. XXXI

Fig. XXXII

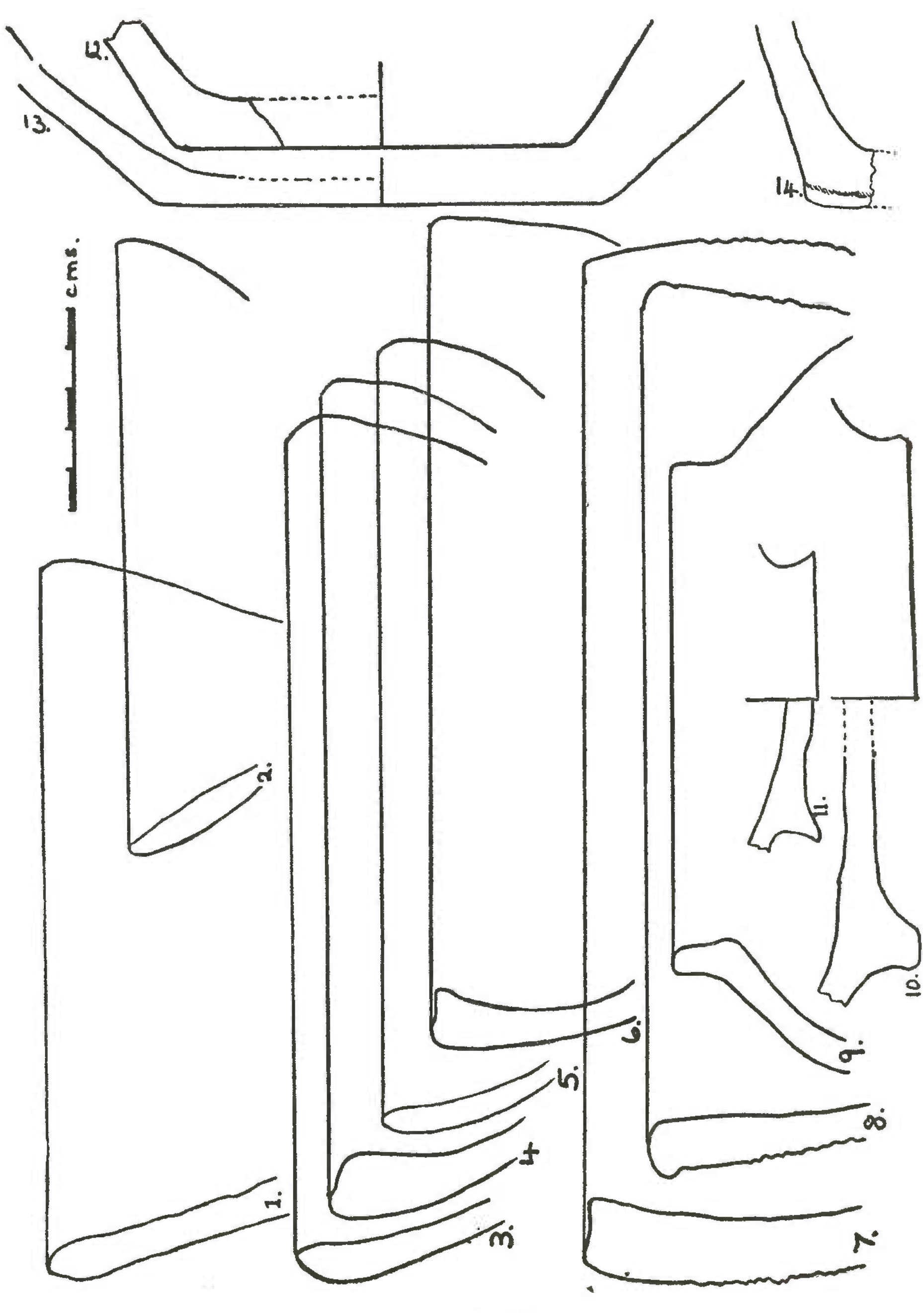


Fig. XXXIII

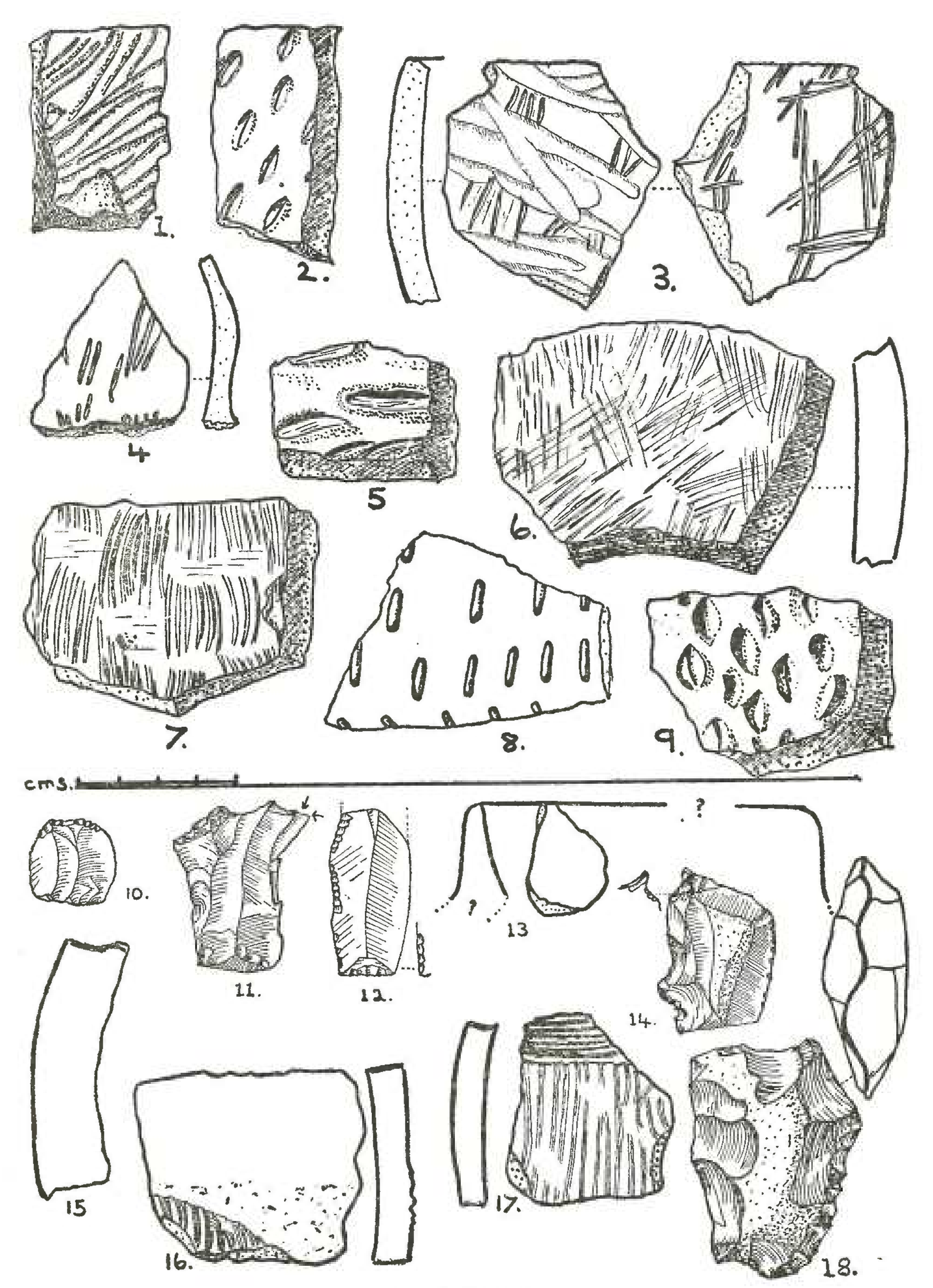


Fig. XXXIV

Fig. XXXV

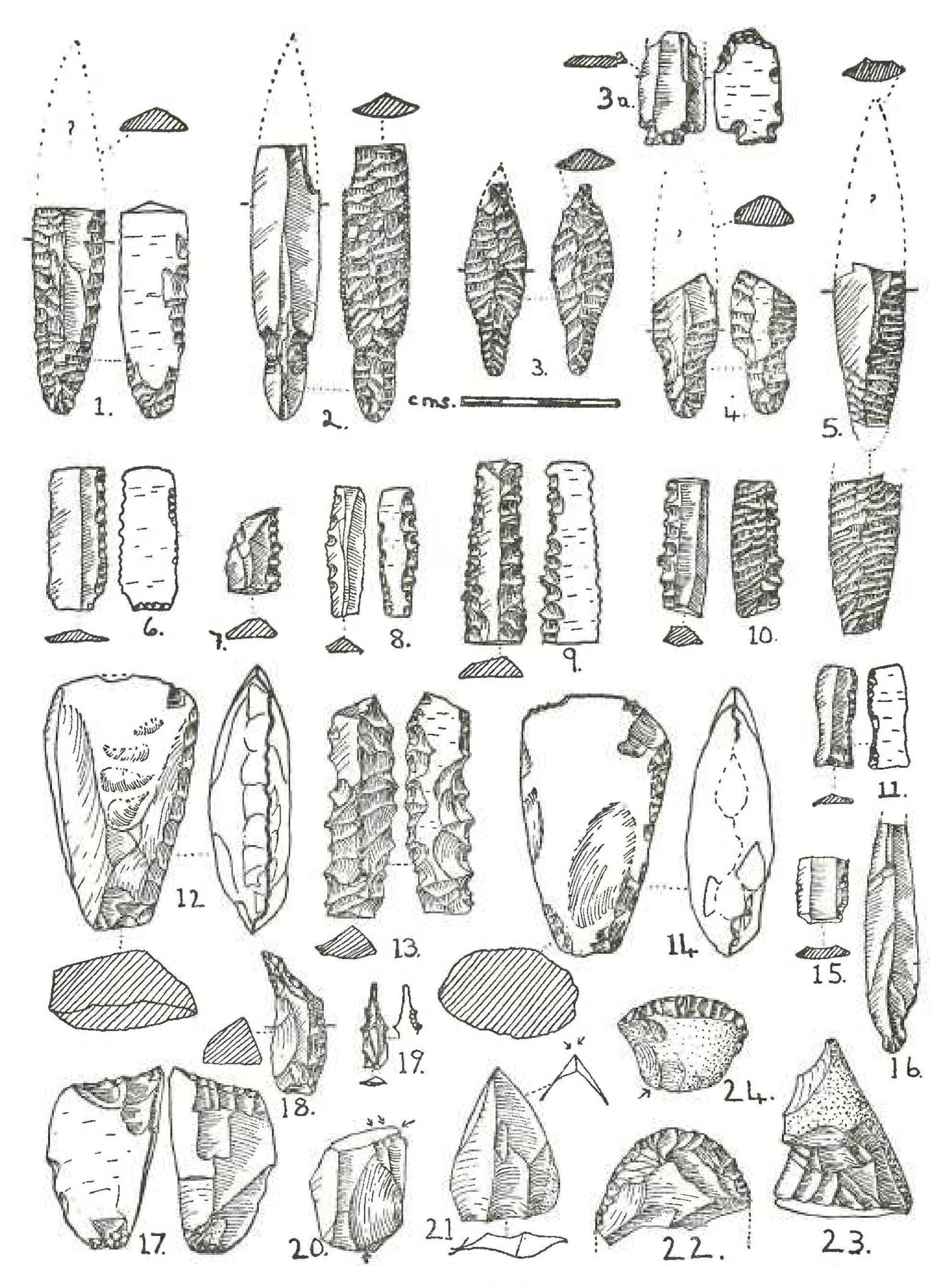


Fig. XXXVI (a)

Fig. XXXVI (b)

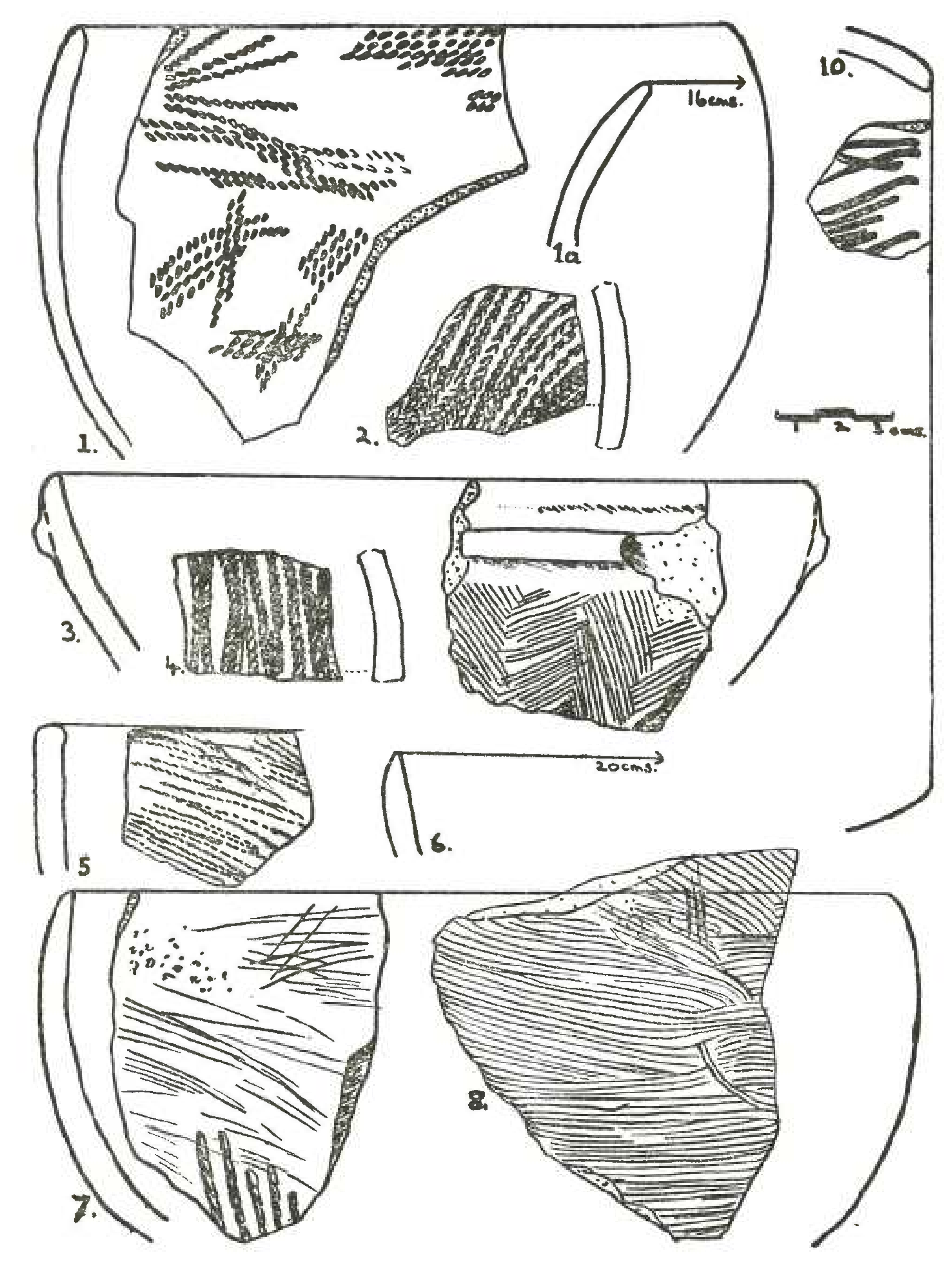


Fig. XXXVII (a)

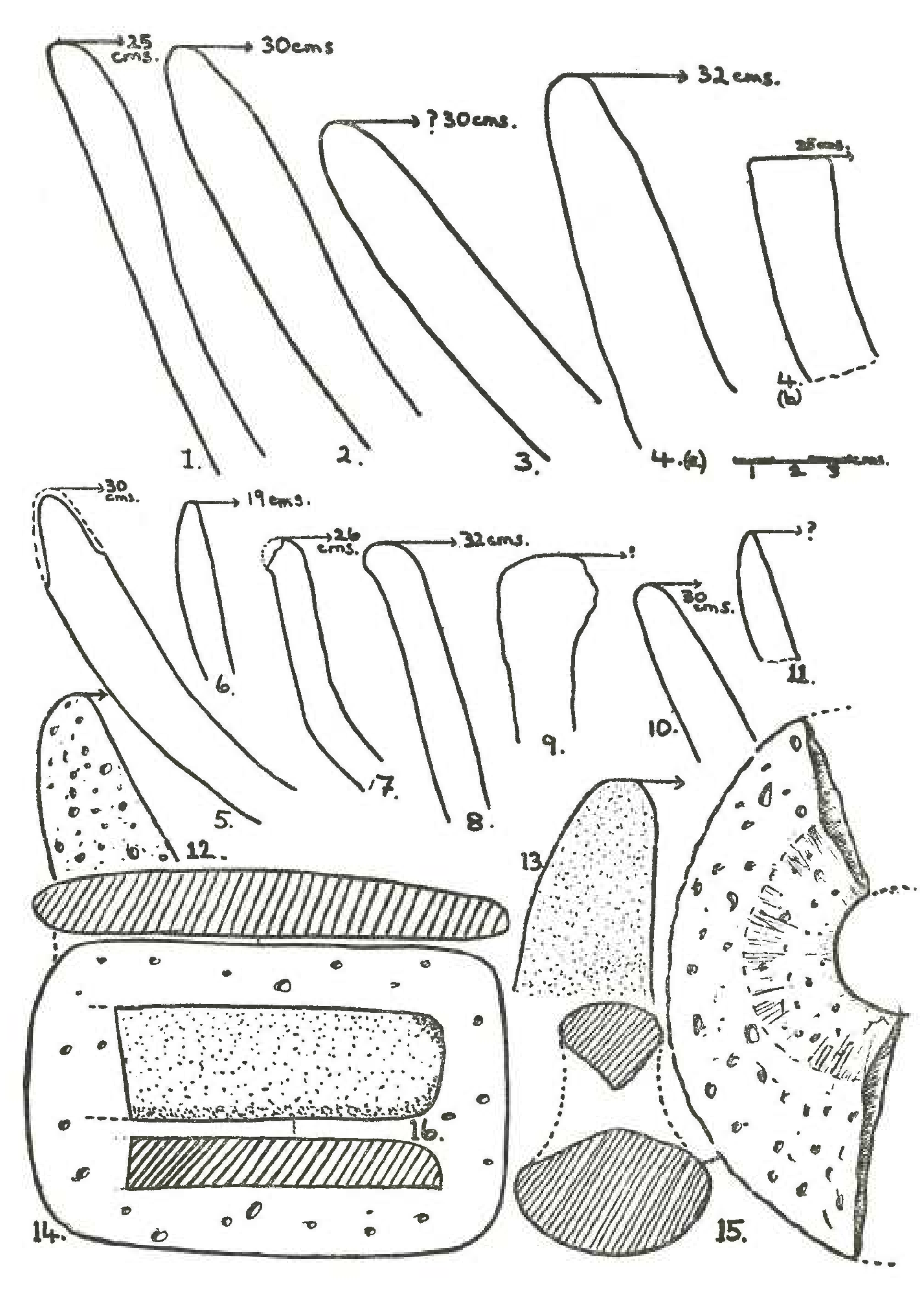


Fig. XXXVII (b)

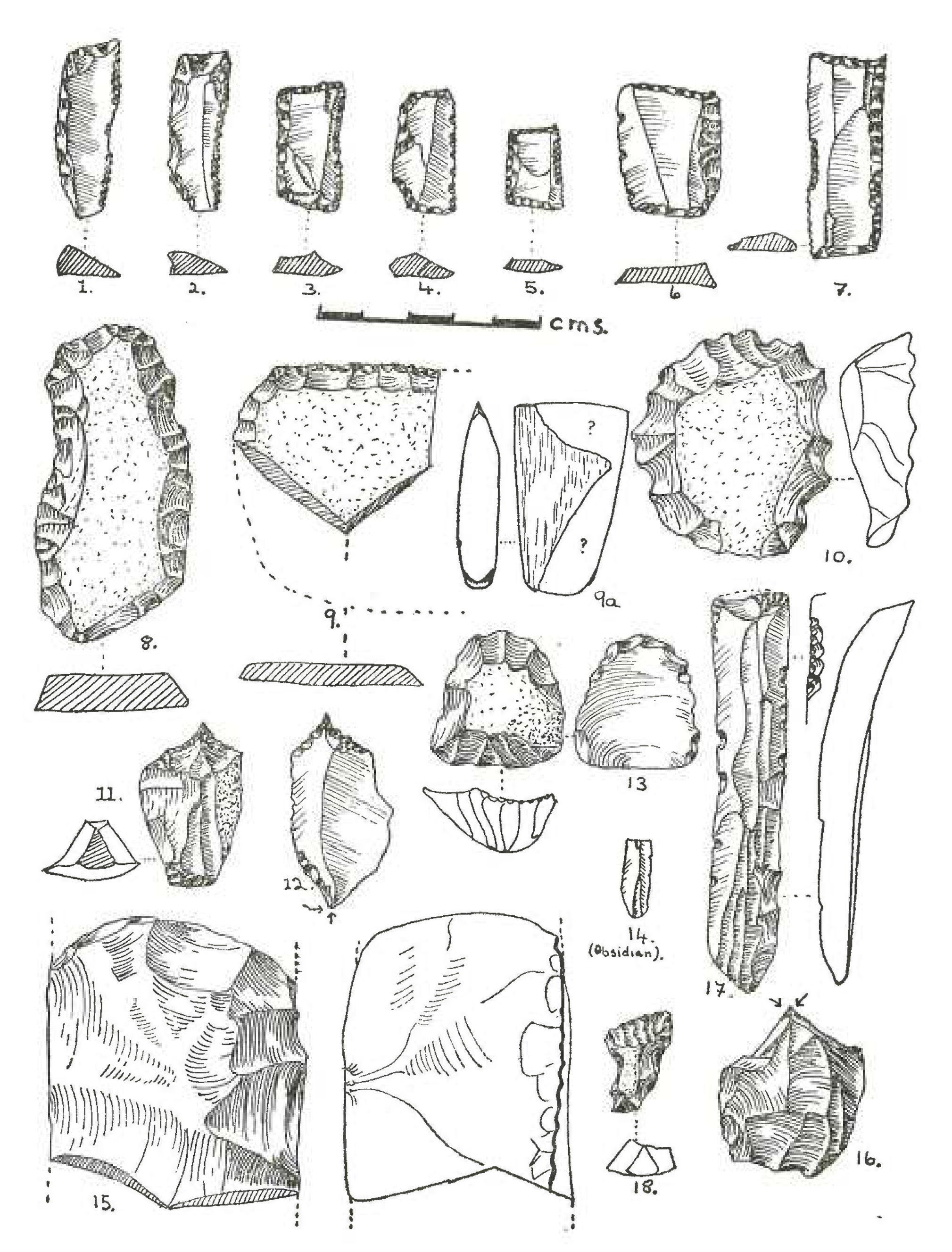


Fig. XXXVIII

Fig. XXXIX

Fig. XL

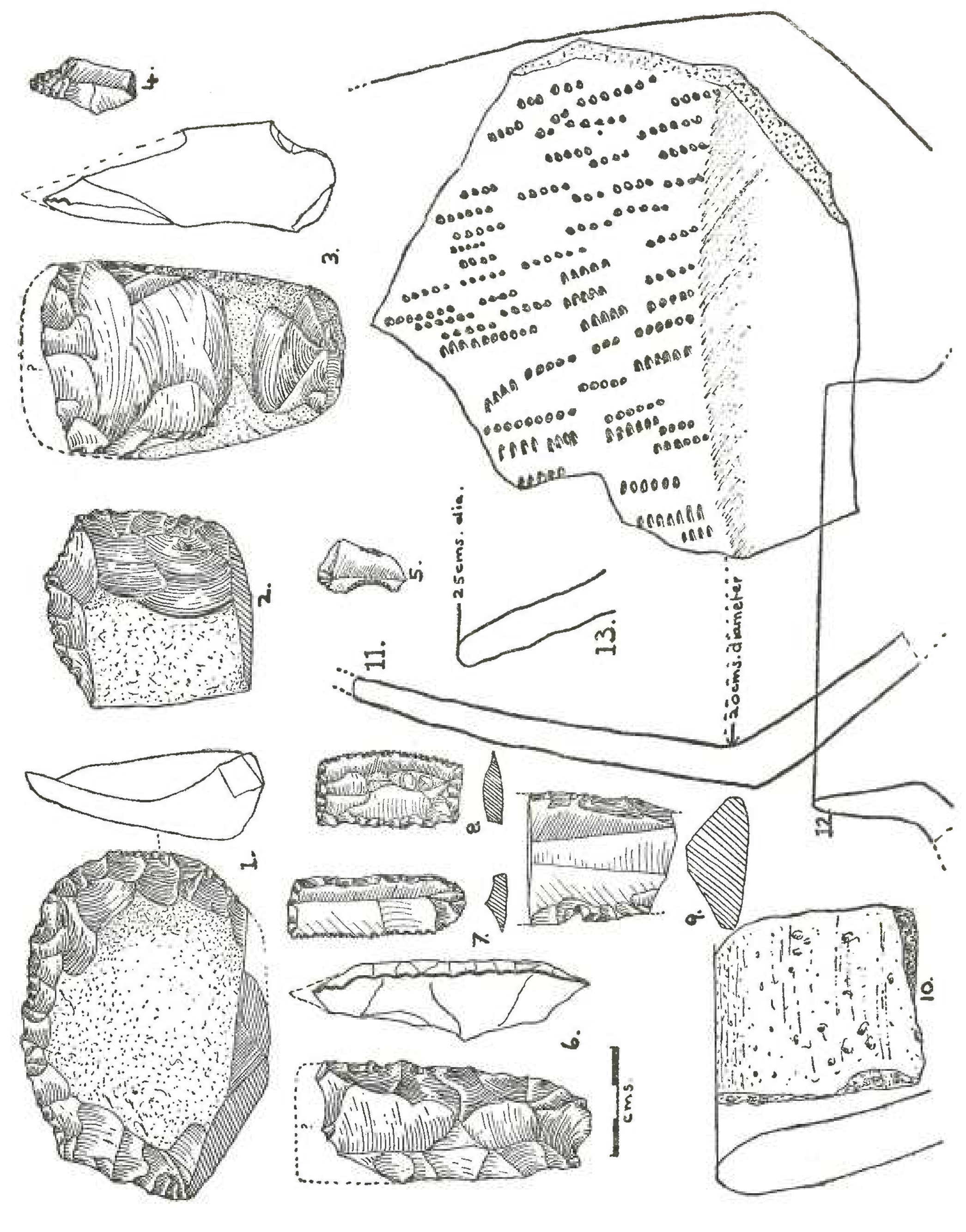


Fig. XLI

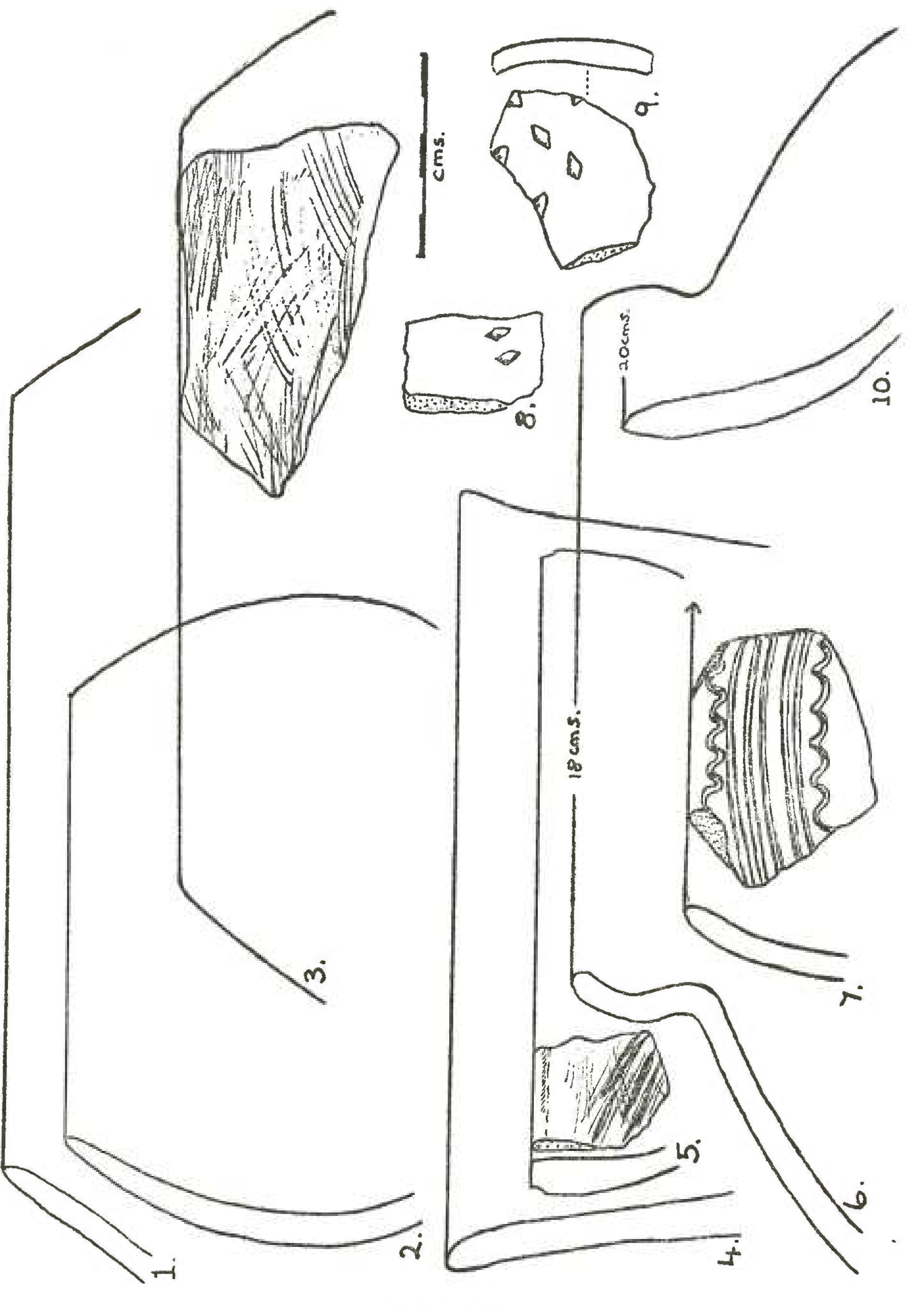


Fig. XLII

Fig. XLIII

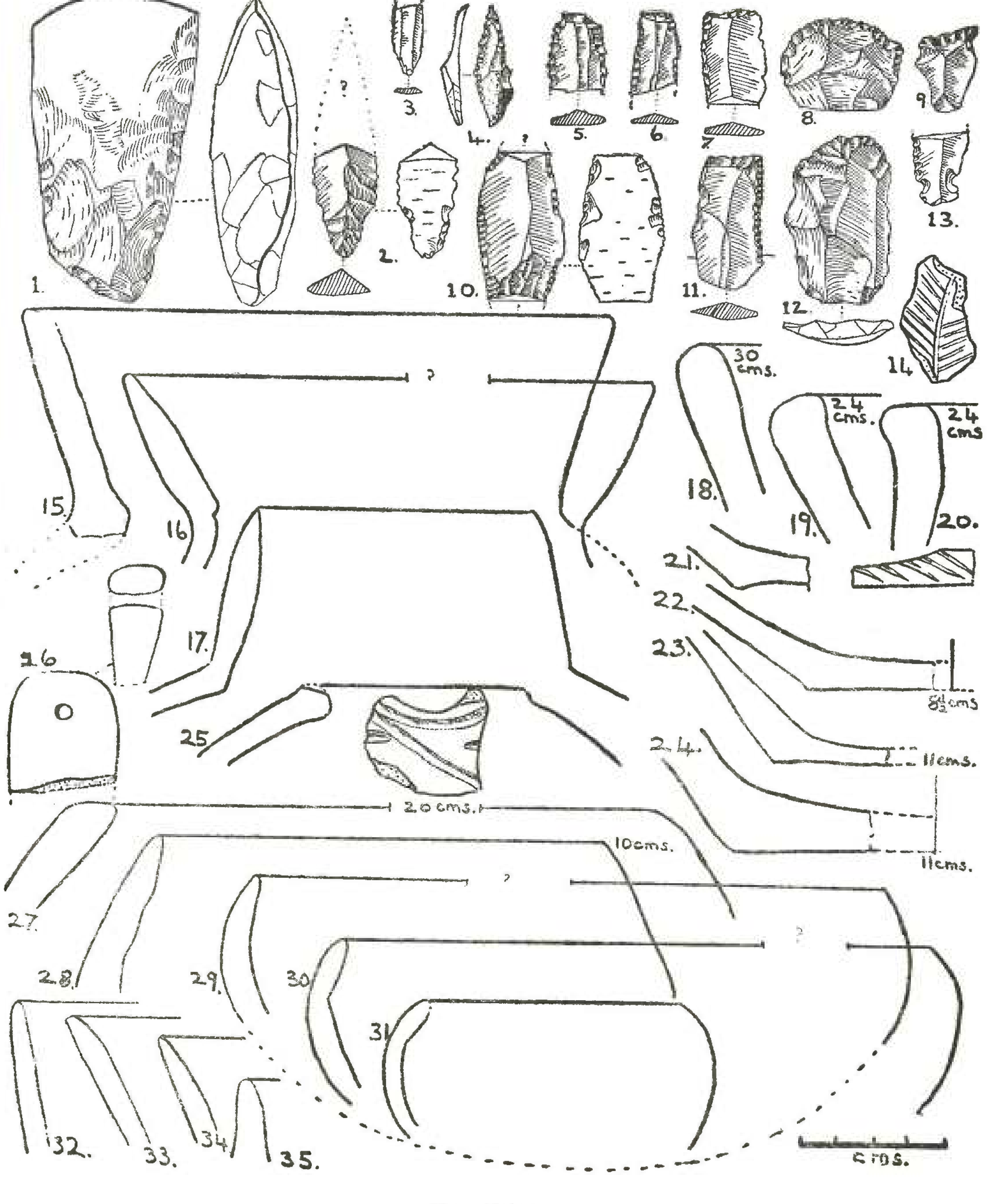


Fig. XLIV

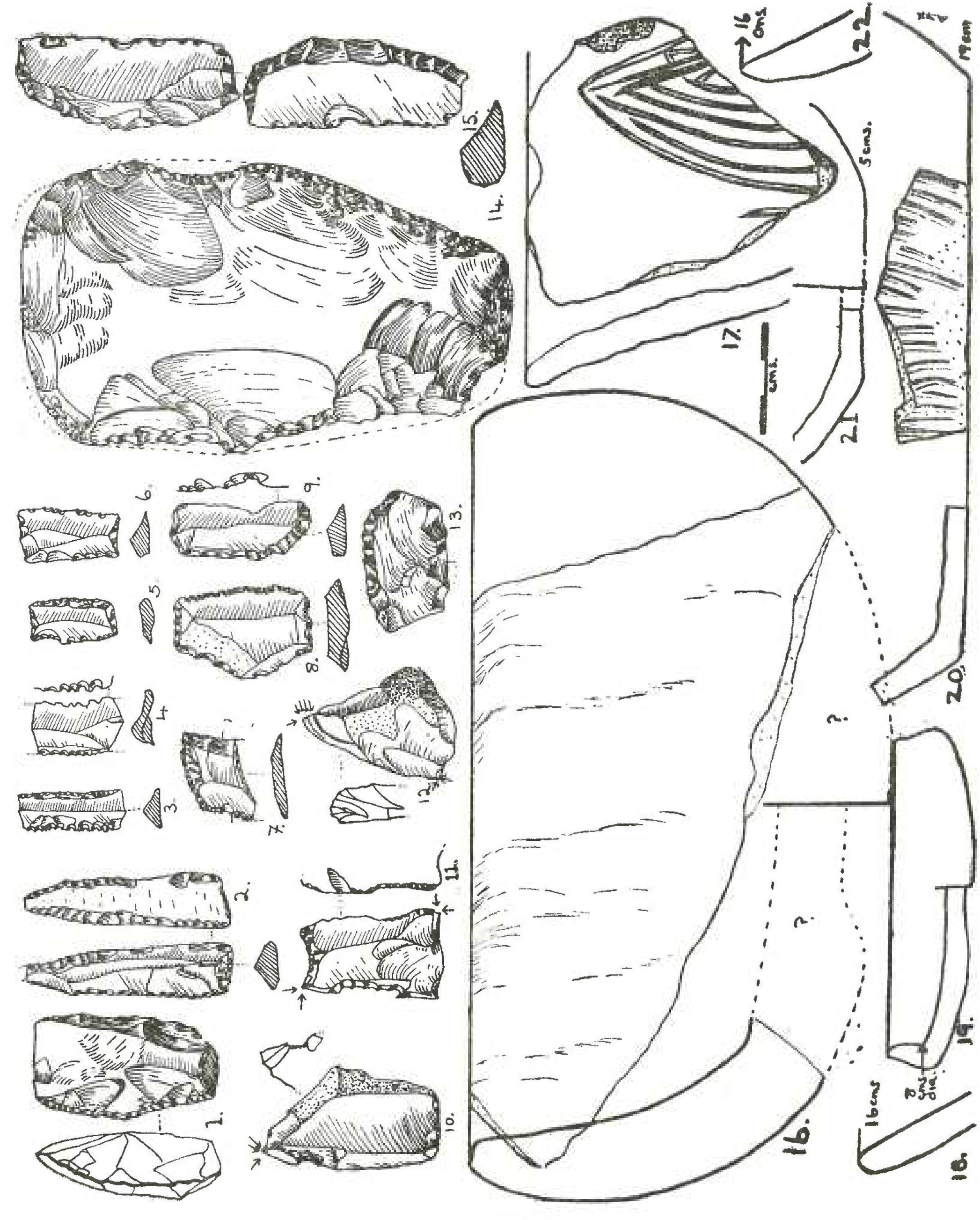


Fig. XLV

Fig. XLVI

Fig. XLVII

Fig. XLVIII

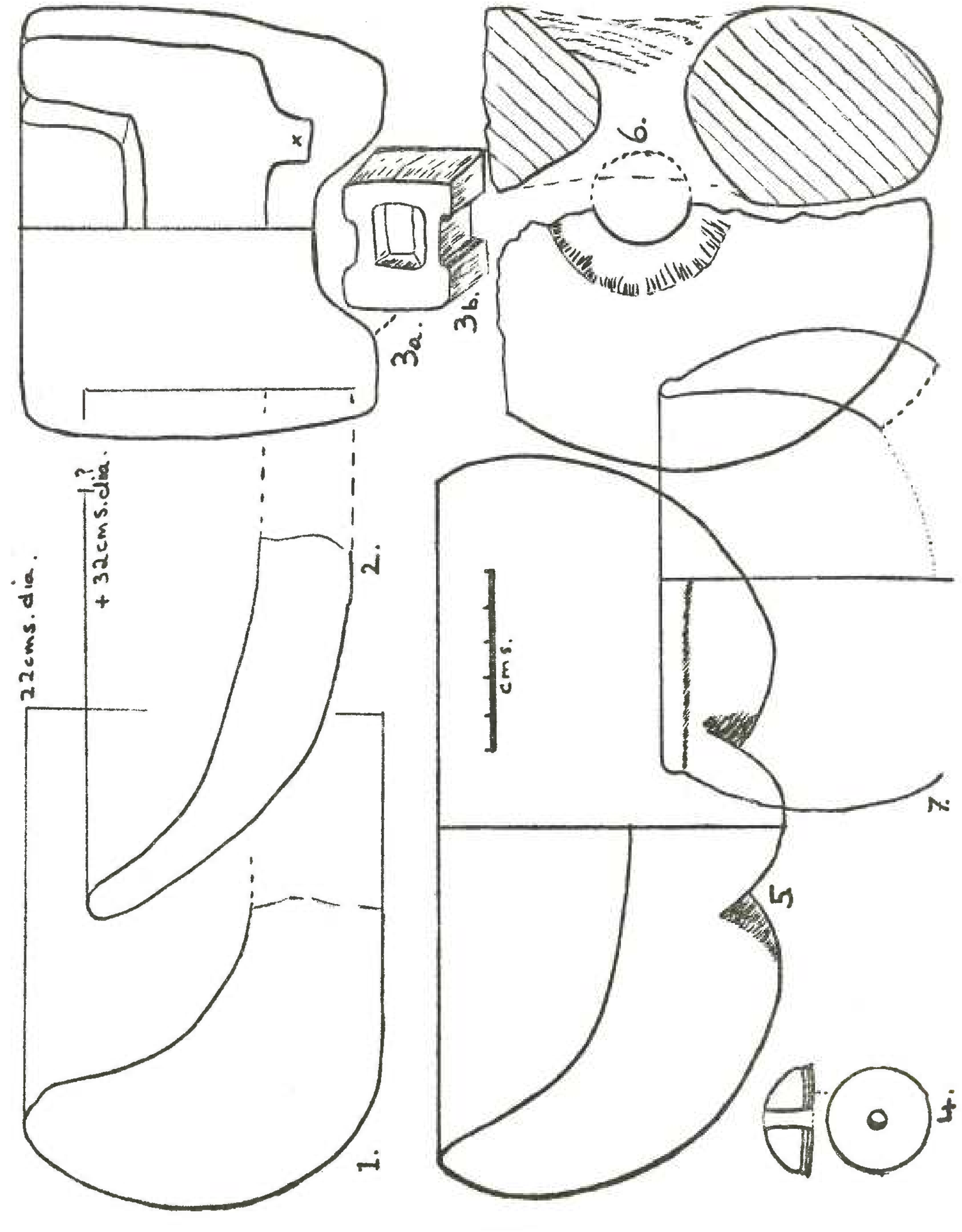


Fig. XLIX

Fig. LI

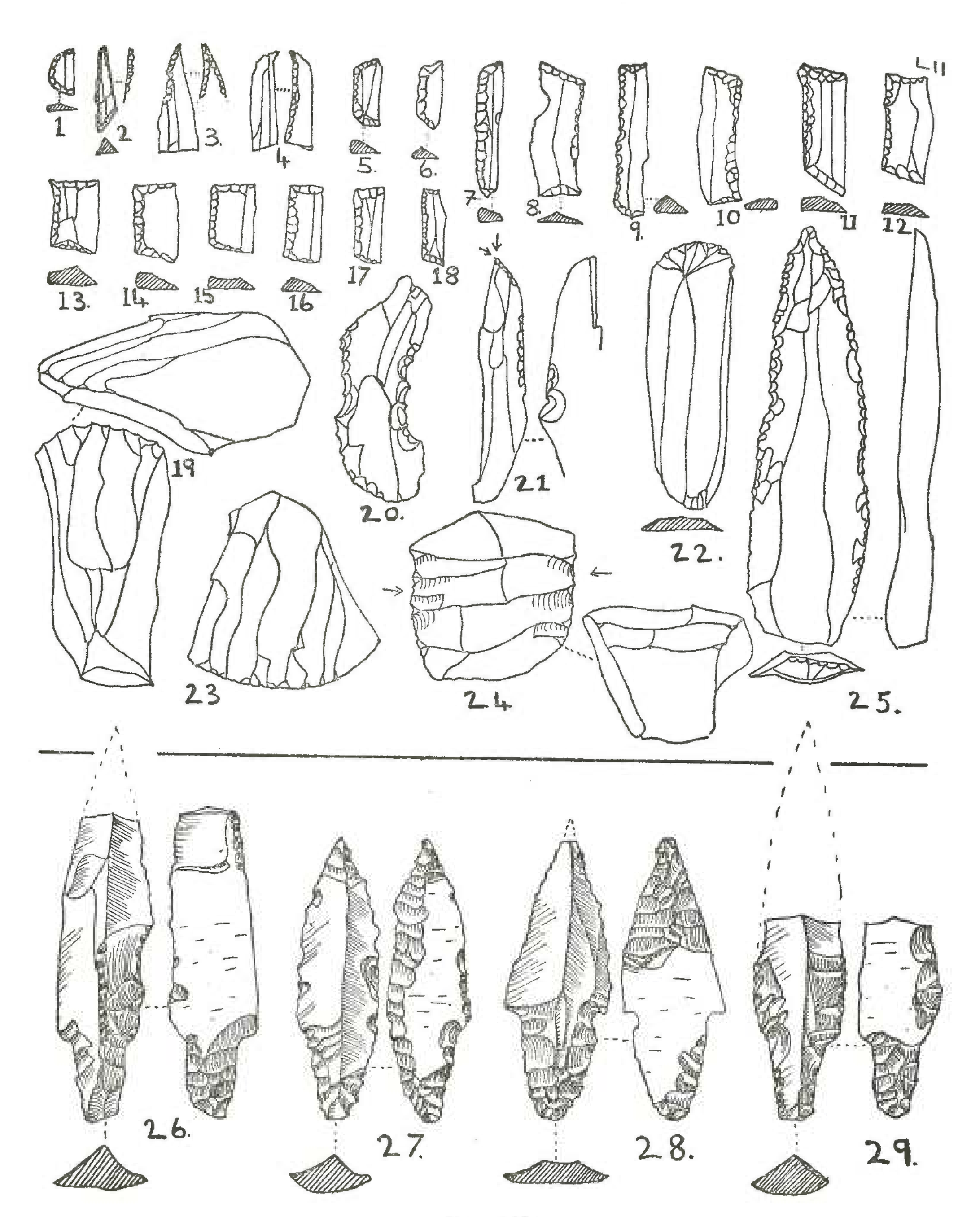


Fig. LII

INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION MAPS

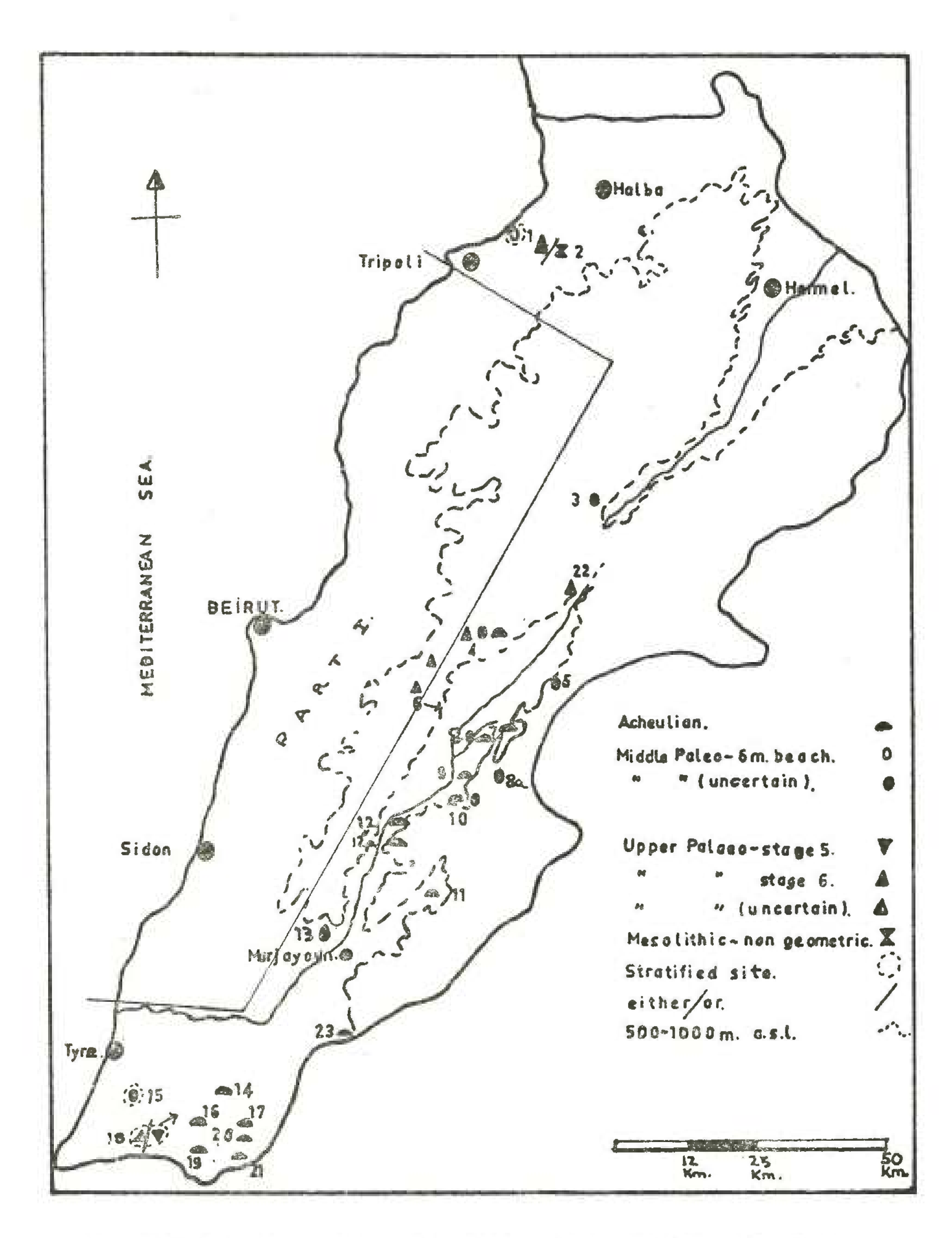


FIG. LIII. Distribution Map - Paleolithic and Mesolithic Sites, Part II Area.

PALEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC SITES : PART II AREA

1. Ras Lados
2. Ash-Ash
3. Fleywe
4. Jebel Baniya
5. Serain
6. Wadi Daher Cave
7. Mejdel Anjar I
8. Dakoue

8a. Hammara

9. Jub Jannine I
10. Kamed el Loz I
11. Ard Saouda
12. Amlaq el Qatih

12a. Karaoun III

13. Khallet el Khazen I, II
14. Tibnine I
15. Hannawieh I, II
16. Debel (Mudawarat)
17. Chalaboun
18. Mugharet el Abed
19. Wadi Koura
20. Khallet el Michte
21. Khallet el Hamra.
22. Saayideh (c. 15 km. N. of 5.)
23. Ma'ayan Baruck North (10 km. S. of Marjayoun)

FIG. LIV. Distribution Map - Neolithic, Part II Area, North.

NEOLITHIC SITES, PART II AREA, NORTH

1. Arida
2. T. Kirri
3. Neba'a Jallouk
4. —
5. Hermel III (Choueighir)
6. Hermel II (Jisr el Aasi)
7. el Qaa

7a. Hermel IV (W. el Joz)

8. Kamouh el Hermel
9. T. Qasr Labwe
10. T. Labwe North
11. T. Labwe South
12. Wadi Boura

12a. Riha Station

13. T. Ard Tlaili
14. Fleywe
15. Maakne
16. T. Neba'a Litani
17. T. Ain Saouda
18. T. Ain Ghessali
19. T. Ain Nfaikh
20. Douris
21. T. Hachbai
22. T. Hoch Rafqa
23. Qalaat Tannour
24. T. Nahariyah
25. T. Saoudhi

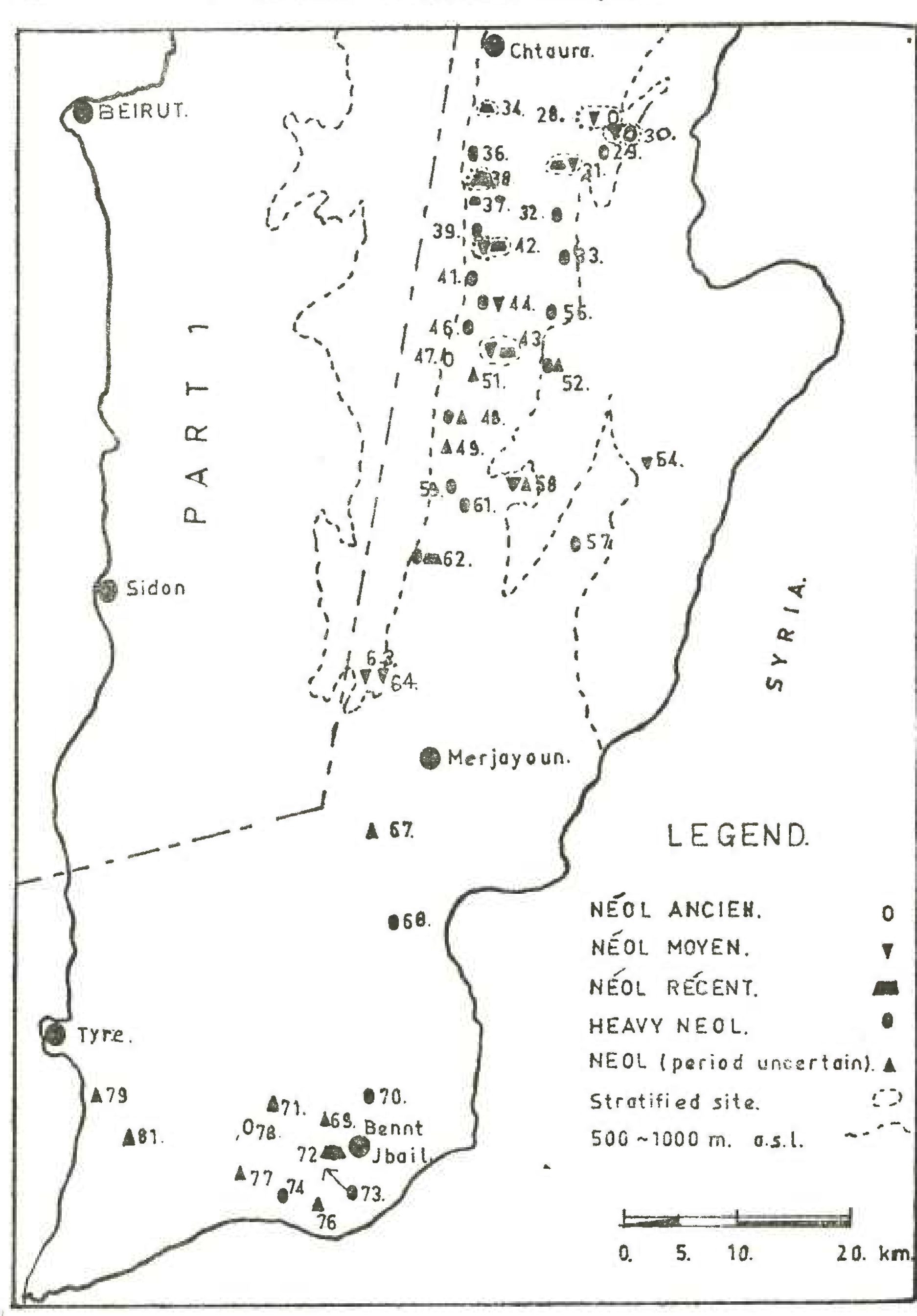


Fig. LV. Distribution Map - Neolithic, Part II Area, South.

NEOLITHIC SITES : PART II AREA, SOUTH

28. T. Neba'a Faour I
29. Nebi Zaour
30. T. Shamsine
31. Mejdel Anjar II
32. Mejdel Anjar I
33. Dakoue
34. T. Kabb Elias
35. —
36. T. Khardane
37. Amiq I
38. Amiq II
39. —
40. —
41. Kefraya
42. T. ed Deir
43. T. ed Jisr.
44. Bab es Sghrir
45. —
46. Boustan el Birke
47. Tahun ben Aissa
48. Amlaq al Qatih
49. Ain Jaouze
50. —
51. Jub. Jannine II
52. Jub Jannine III
53. —
54. Dahr al Ahmar
55. —
56. Kamed el Loz I
57. Ard Saouda
58. Kaukaba
59. Karaoun II
60. —
61. Karaoun I
62. Beidar Chamout
63. Khallet el Khazen III
64. Khallet el Khazen IV
65. —
66. —
67. Kafr Tibnit
68. et Tayibe
69. Chalaboun.
70. et Taireh (Bassatine el Khawabi)
71. Bou Chqaife
72. Ain Hannine
73. Khallet el Michte
74. Douwara
75. —
76. Wadi Yaroun
77. Wadi Kourah
78. Birket Ram'a
79. Ras el Ain
80. —
81. Qabr Hiram

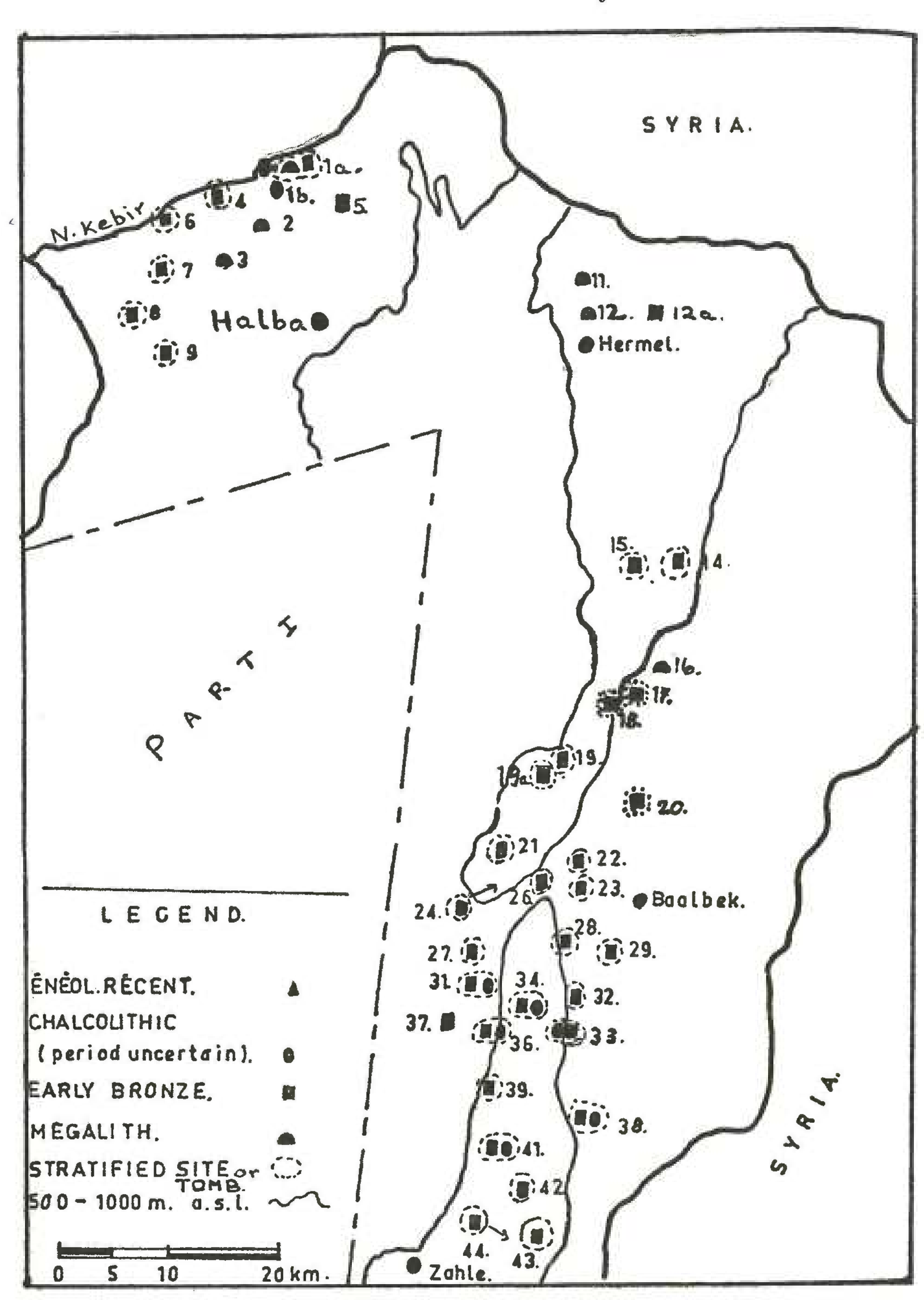


FIG. LVI. Distribution Map - Chalcolithic and Early Bronze, Part II Area, North.

CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE SITES PART II AREA, NORTH

1a. Menjez I and II
1b. Aylout
2. Kouachra
3. Tlail
4. T. Hameiri
5. Neba'a Jallouk
6. T. Murtafa
7. T. Kirri
8. T. Hayat
9. T. Arqa
10. —
11. Hermel I (Mrah Abbas)
12. Hermel II (Jisr el Aassi)
12a. Hermel IV (W. el Joz)
13. —
14. T. Labwe North
15. T. Qasr Labwe
16. Wadi Boura
17. T. Ahle
18. T. Rasm el Hadeth
19. T. Neba'a Chaate
19a. Hiqab Chaate
20. T. Maakne
21. T. Wardeen
22. T. Safiyeh
23. T. Addus
24. T. Aalaq
25. —
26. T. Neba'a Litani
27. T. Hadeth
28. T. Ain Saouda
29. T. Majdaloun
30. —
31. T. Massoud
32. T. Hazzine
33. T. Ain Ghessali
34. T. Ain Nfaikh
35. —
36. T. Hashbai
37. Ain Hashbai
38. T. el Ghassil
39. T. Hoch Rafqa
40. —
41. T. Ain Cherif
42. T. Rayak
43. T. Saoudhi
44. T. Meouchi
45. —
46. —

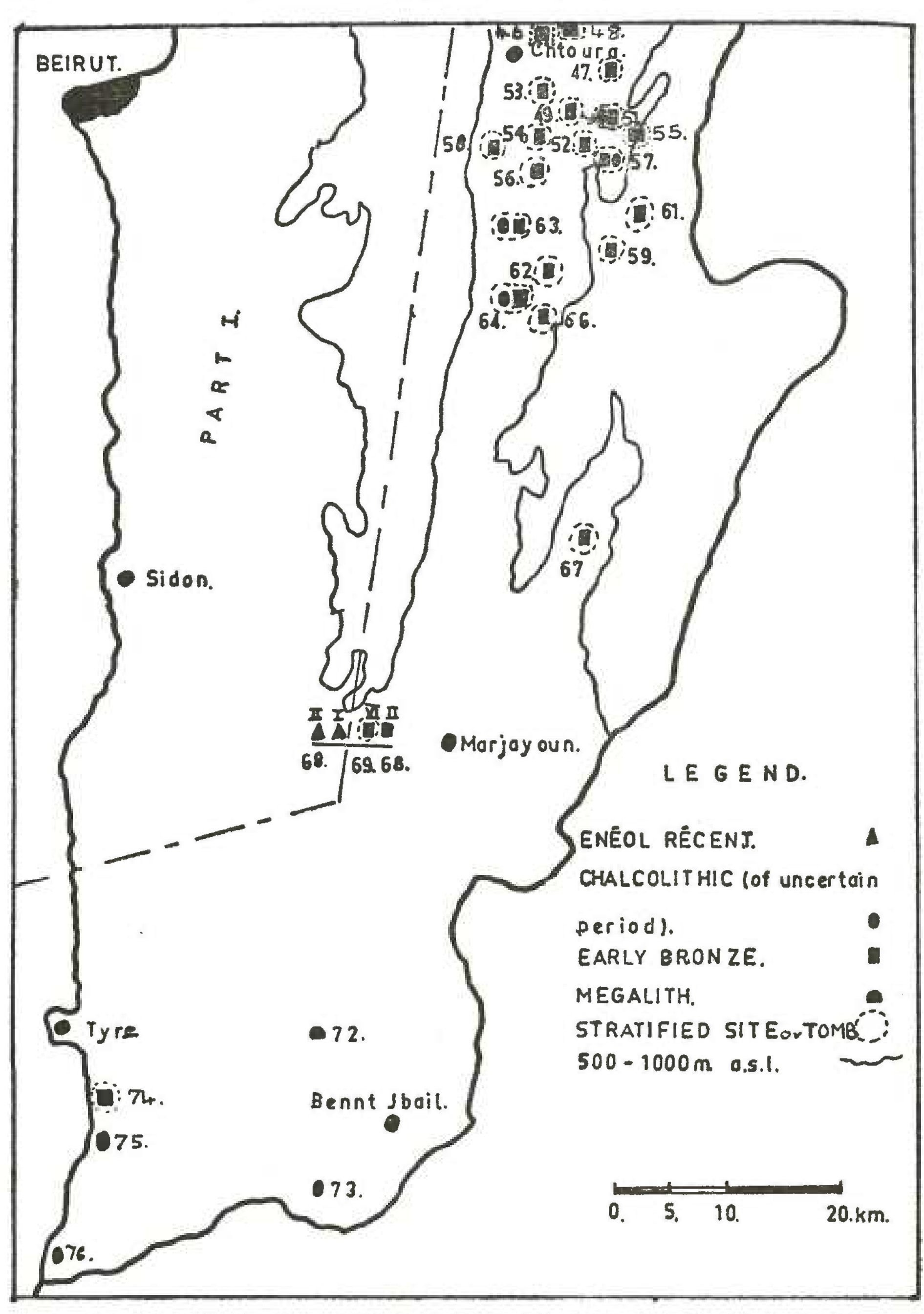


FIG. LVII Distribution Map - Chalcolithic and Early Bronze, Part II Area, South.

CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE SITES PART II AREA, SOUTH

46. T. Taalabaya
47. T. Delhamieh
48. T. Ain Sofar
49. T. Serhan
50. —
51. T. Neba'a Faour I
52. T. Derzenoun
53. T. Ayoub
54. T. Bar Elias
55. T. Shamsine
56. T. Shaikh Hassan al Rai
57. Mejdel Anjar II
58. T. Akhdar
59. T. Saatiya
60. —
61. T. Ain el Meten
62. Ghazze
63. T. ed Deir
64. T. ed Jisr
65. —
66. Kamed el Loz II
67. T. ez Zeitoun
68. Khallet el Khazen II
69. Khallet el Khazen VI
70. —
71. —
72. Tibnine
73. Douwara
74. Rachidieh
75. Ras el Ain
76. Nakura

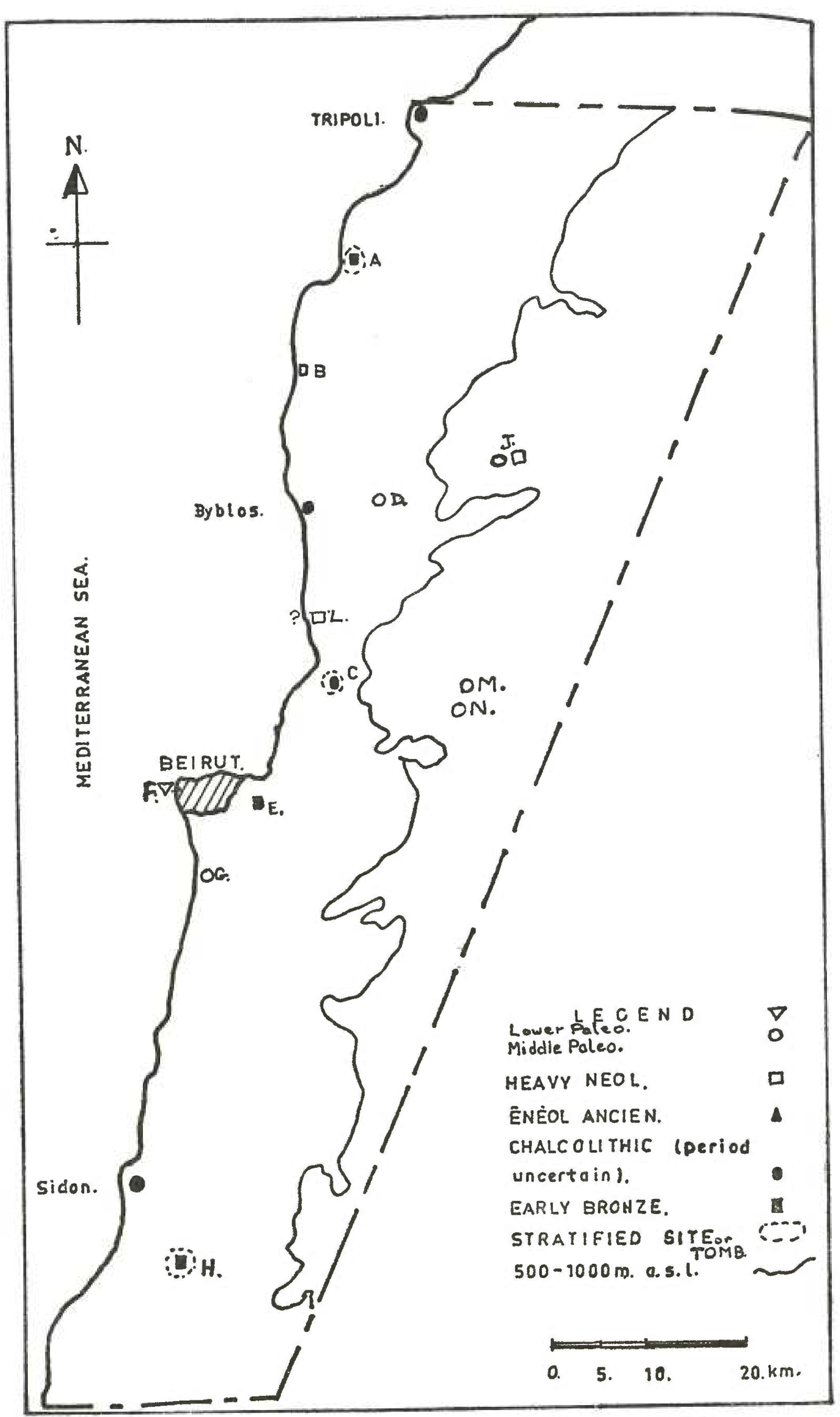


Fig. LVIII. Distribution Map - Additional Sites in Part I Area : All Periods.

ADDITIONAL PART I AREA SITES : ALL PERIODS

A. Tell Mirhan. EB
B. Fadeous Sud. Heavy Neol.
C. Junie. Chalc.
D. Hajoula. MP
E. Dikwene III (? Early Bronze)
F. Ras Beirut, Depot C. Tayacian
G. Jiye III. MP
H. Wadi Limoun. EB/MB
J. Laklouk I, II (I: MP, II: Neol).
L. Tabarja II. Neol.
M. Jebel Michmiche. Meyroubian
N. Beit Qdiha. Meyroubian

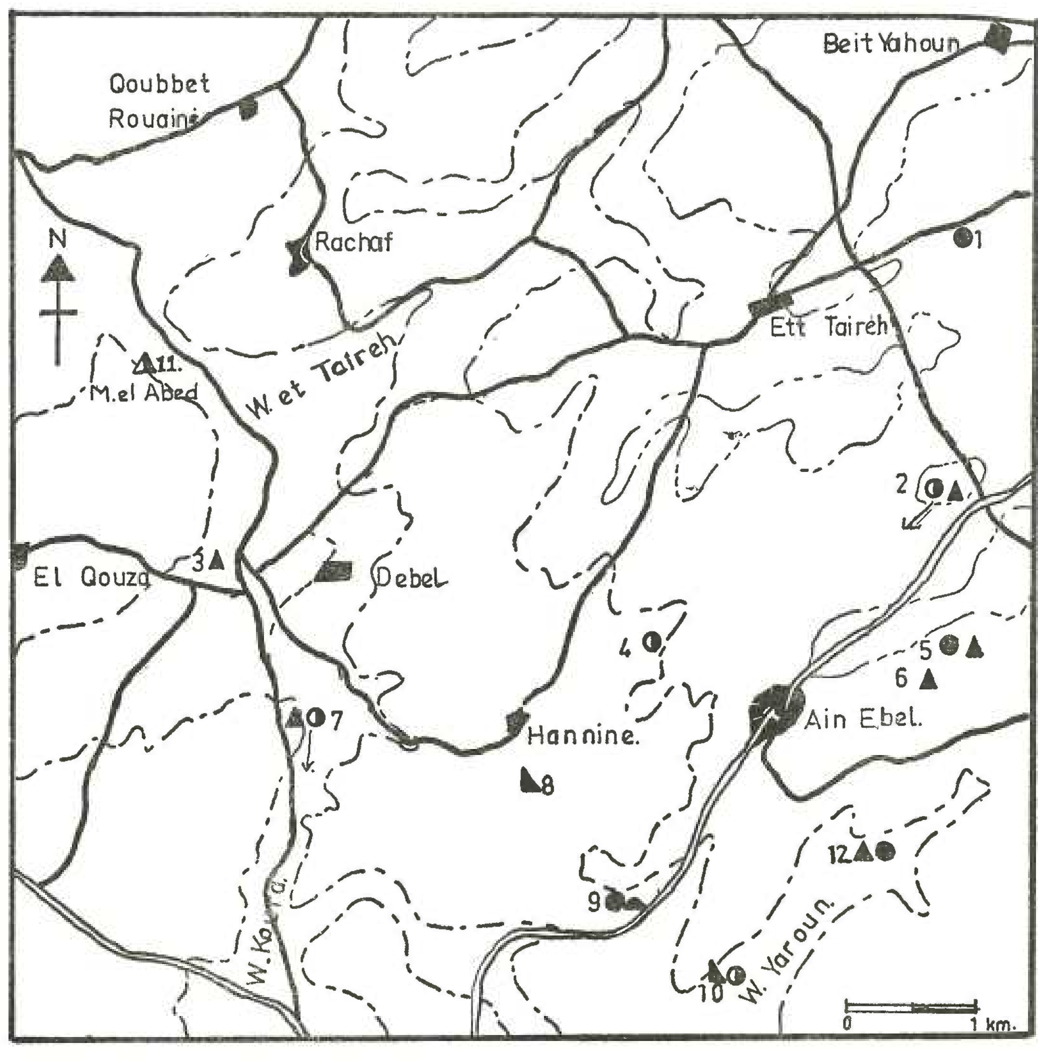


Fig. LIX. The Ain Ebel Area, South Lebanon.

Fig. LIX. The Ain Ebel Area, South Lebanon.

SITES.

1. et Taireh (Bassatine el Khawabi)
2. Chalaboun
3. Debel (Mudawwarat)
4. Bou Chqaife
5,6. Khallet el Michte I and II
7. Wadi Koura
8. Ain Hannine
9. Douwara
10. Wadi Yaroun
11. M. el Abed
12. Khallet el Hamra

KEY

Acheulian

Paleolithic

Heavy Neolithic

Neolithic of Uncertain Period

Late Neolithic

Chalcolithic

600 m. a.s.l. contour

800 m. a.s.l. contour

Secondary road or track

Main road



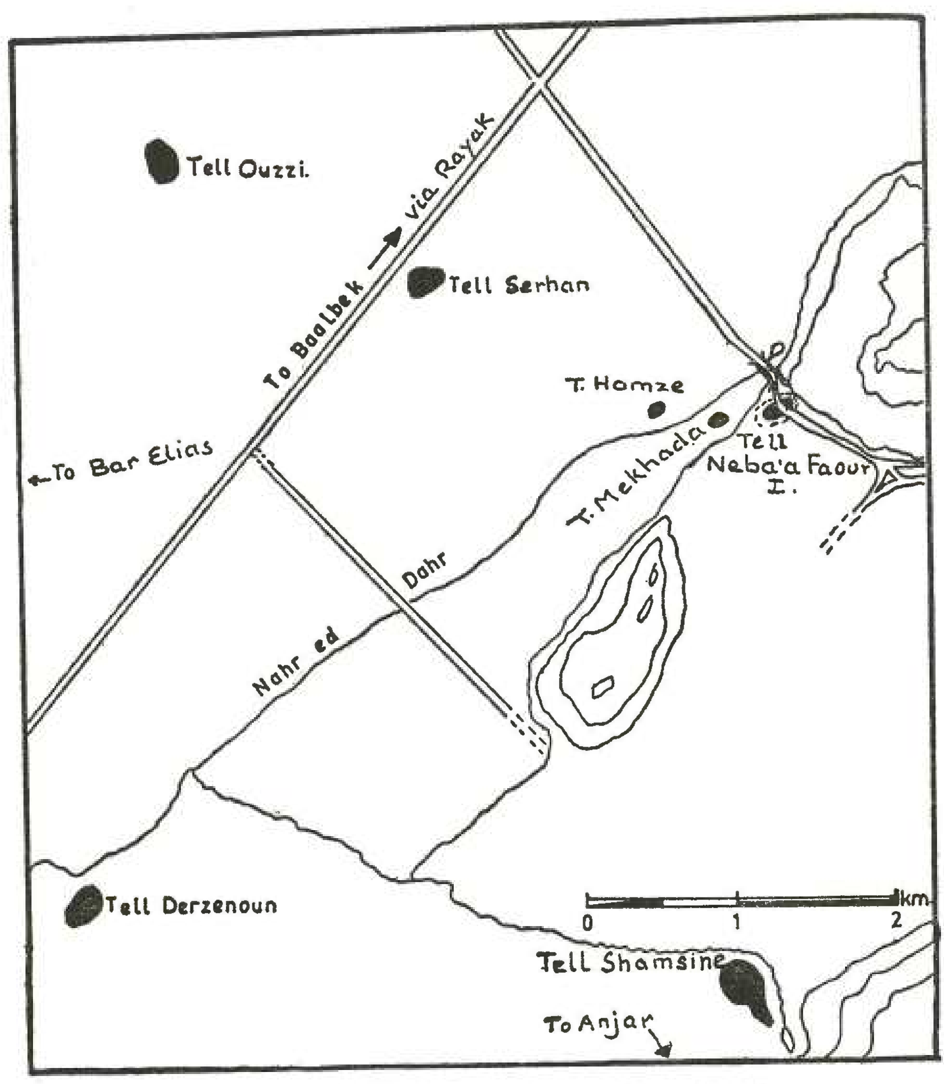


Fig. LX. Tell Neba'a Faour I, and neighbouring tells.

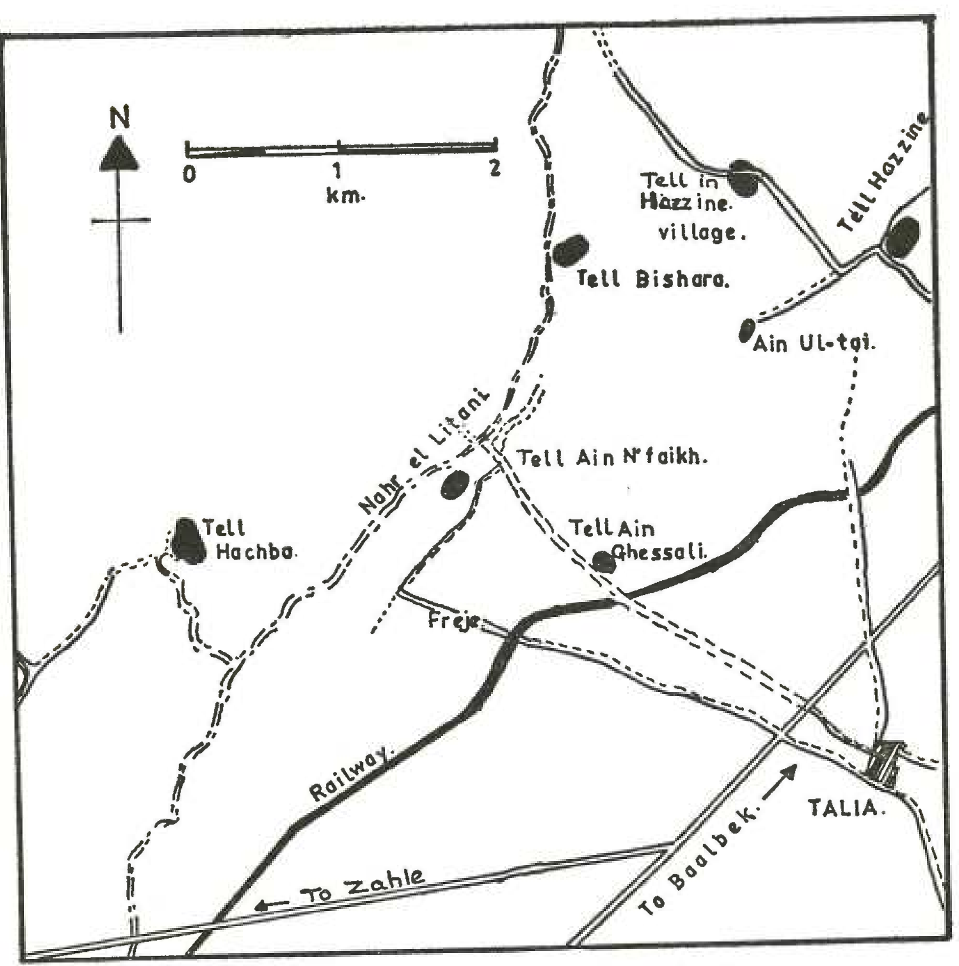


Fig. LXI. Tell Ain Nfaikh, and neighbouring tells.

N.B. Fig. LXII is on p. 72.

CORRECTIONS TO PART I

Page

33 Abbreviations: add BEPN (Bekaa Early Pottery Neolithic).
» » BLNC (Bekaa Late Neol./Chalcolithic).

34 » » p.c. H. de C., and J. W. (Personal communication from H. DE CONTENSON, and J. WAECHTER).

41 Line 8: delete (n.d.), read (1957).

" Line 9: delete "but before 1956" and "and Meyrouba".

45 9th line from end: for Litani, read *Orontes.*

51 5th line from end: this entry should read: CAUVIN, J. (1967) *L'Outillage lithique Neolithique de Byblos et de la cote Libanaise.* Imprimerie Catholique, Beirut.

53 Centre of page: for FLEISCH, H, (1966), read FLEISCH, H. (1965). For FLEISH, H., (196?) see Additions to Bibliography.

54 8th line from end: Correct title for HOURS (1966) is: *Le site Atlitien de Neba'a al Mghara.* Acts of the 7th C.I.S.P.P., Prague.

56 Line 16: for (n.d.), read (1957).

" Centre of page: for SAIDAH, R. (1966), read SAIDAH, R. (1967).

" For vol. 18, read vol. 19.

57 Line 3: add "and see I.E.J., vol. 20, p. 289, 'Nahal Amud'".

57 et seq., For all references to ZUMOFFEN (1898), read (1897).

70 12th line from end: for 13m., read 1*m.* 50.

79 Centre of page: The sentence beginning "Some jars — " should be deleted, and the whole sentence placed on the previous page, 78, at the end of the description of the *Néol. Ancien.*

106 Line 8: for (n.d.), read (1957).

108 Line 1: for (n.d.), read (1957).

115 8th line from the end. For 50 m., read .50 *m.*

127 8th line from the end. For (1965), read (1967).

134 13th line from the end. For (1965), read (1967).

Facing page 167. Add symbol for Levalloiso-Mousterian at Bezez Cave, Adloun, which is Site No. 46.

167 No. 12: for 6, read 7. Omit No. 20 (Mtaileb III).

" No. 25: insert "Tannour" in the blank space.

Facing page 169. Symbols for Site No. 31 should be Antelian and *Non-geometric Mesolithic.* Symbol for Site No. 30 should be *Geometric Mesolithic.*

171 No. 1: for Chekk, read *Chekka.*

172 No. 4: add symbols for *Chalc.* and *Early Bronze* at Ras el Kelb III.

173 No. 4: for Ras el Kelb II, read *Ras el Kelb II and III.*

ADDITIONS TO PART I

I. NEW SITES

BEIT QDIHA

I. 500 m. S.W. of the site of Jebal Michmiche (see below), at the foot of Jebel Michmiche where there is a band of sandstone. II. Found by A. Fattal in 1966. III. A Meyroubian site with material similar to that of the above-mentioned site. IV. Undisturbed sandstone screes.

FADAOUS SUD

I. About 300 m. S. of Fadaous village, between the railway-line and the sea, and stretching on both sides of the road for about 400 m., until the right bank of a wadi. II. An area between the road and the sea was found by Père Tallon in 1957, and an extension of the site E. of the road was found by W.E. Wendt in 1966, subsequently examined by Père Fleisch and L. Copeland. III. An abundant Heavy Neol. factory site, with large flakes and cores, rabots and scrapers. There is also a group of triangular flakes, unpatinated, some pfr, also long blades, racloirs, end-scrapers, etc. These resemble the ones found with the Karaoun assemblage, and are also considered to be Neol. Père Tallon's material, collected from nearer the beach, has a whiter patina than that found near the railway-line, which is cream chert and grey flint. IV. Partly cultivated on undulating ground, strewn with natural flint boulders, and divided by the N.-S. road. Material in USJ.

DIKWENE III

I-IV. Père Fleisch (1966) records the finding of a quartzite block, used as a polishing-stone in antiquity. It is on a side road off the Dikwene-Beit Meri road, 200 m. before cote 316, on the slopes of a wooded ravine. Found by Père Hartmann, the stone is hollowed to a depth of 21 mm., and the polished part measures 30 × 15 cm.

HAJOULA.

I. 9 km. due E. of Byblos; the village is on a spur at the confluence of 3 wadis, c. 1000 m. asl. Exact location of finds not known. II.-III. Known only from a handful of Lev. flakes discovered in AUB, which appear to represent an MP industry. They are not registered, and no information is available about them.

JEBEL MICHMICHE

I. 300 m. N.W. of cote 1532, E. of Mrouje, in a band of sandstone overlying the Jurassic limestones of J. Michmiche. II. Found by A. Fattal in 1966. III. A Meyroubian site; the débitage is largely Levallois, made on Jurassic flint, but there are also some steep-scrapers on cores. IV. Undisturbed sandstone screes. The material has been given to USJ.

JIYE III

I. On the left bank of N. Qassouba as it emerges from its ravine, W. of the village of Jiye or Qassouba. Site is on surface of the flood-plain and on the lowest limestone slopes alongside the stream. II. Found by F. Skeels and L. Copeland in 1965. III. An MP industry of triangular flakes, flake-blades and cores was found, in white-patinated, greenish flint, and forms and patina seem similar to the LM of the Sands. Tools include end-scrapers, points on Lev. flakes, burins and a few blades. The debitage is Lev. No Neol. forms were observed, but there is a great deal of naturally fractured, tabular flint, and traces of heavily rolled worked tools of another typology. Material now in USJ. IV. The present stream cuts a 2m.-deep section through the alluvial deposits of black soil and gravels on which the flints lie, but no worked pieces were observed in the face of the section. Under cultivation.

JUNIE

I. "On the road between Junie and Sahal Alma." Site is a group of 3 tombs cut in the rock. II. The excavation of these is mentioned in *BMB* vol. 12, "Chroniques" written by M. Chehab, p. 50. III. Road construction revealed the tombs, which, upon excavation by the Dept. of Antiquities, appeared to have had at least 2 periods of use; — most recently in the Middle Bronze period, and previously in Chalc. times. Material consists of jar-fragments and worked flint. IV. Partly destroyed by the road-builders, and present condition unknown. Material in NMB.

LAKLOUK I

I. (This site was referred to in Part I.) 6 km. N.N.E. of Kartaba, right of the road, above a cliff, at the head of the ravine which descends towards Tannourine Tahta. II. Found by Père Tallon. III. The collection consists of sparse Lev. flakes, some with plain, others with faceted platform, in brownish-cream flint, as well as some core-scrapers, flake-blades and small Lev. tortoise-cores. This is considered to be MP (p.c.P.F.). IV. Uncultivated.

LAKLOUK II

I. 8.5 km. N.E. of Kartaba; site is on surface of fields behind (S. of) an electric installation right of the road from Laklouk to Saidet el Korn. II. Found by Père Tallon. III. Neol. material was found, now in USJ. IV. Under cultivation.

RAS BEIRUT III; DEPOT C

I - IV. This site, found by Père Fleisch near Depots A. and B., was not published. This year Dr. Solecki examined the material and pronounced it similar to the Tayacian of Depot B., and thus also similar to his finds at Yabroud, Shelter IV (p.c. 1966).

TABARJA II

I - IV. Site is on surface of fields beside the path going S. of Tabarja Church, S.W. of the village. Some Neol. material (picks, rabots, etc.) was found by Père Tallon, in heavily white-patinated grey flint.

TELL MIRHAN

I. On the beach, at the N. end of Chekka Jedideh village. Site is a small tell truncated by a rew road made by the Cement Factory to its new jetty. II. Found by Raymond Khawwam in 1966. III. On a visit with finder and R. Saidah in 1966, we observed EB and EB/MB sherds with combing, and sparse flint, as well as later sherds (LB was included, but no Roman or Arab pottery was seen). Sections show ash layers, walls and floors. IV. Apart from the cut for the road, the seaward side has been eroded by the tide, by ramleh-quarrying and by the salt-pan builders.

WADI LIMOUN

I. c. 10 km. due S.E. of Sidon. Site is an extensive cemetery, reached by turning S. off the Sidon - Jezzine road at Estable, and descending the wadi to Limoun village. II. Found in 1958 and partly excavated by Simson. Two additional graves were excavated later by R. Saidah, who is preparing a report. III. Pottery of EB/MB type was found, with the burials. Other notable material included a bronze dagger or spearhead. Material in NMB.

II. NEW INFORMATION ON PART I SITES

AMCHIT

This site was 're-found' by F. Skeels in 1966. It is indeed 1 km. due E. of the village, on the right bank of the Nahr Edde. The cave is said to be 1 km. deep (p.c. Sami Karkaby). The entrance has been cut in grooves to receive a door. There were worked flints on the surface at the entrance and on the talus, consisting of beige-patinated Lev. flakes, and a burin and an end-scraper of other typology. It appears that most of the deposits have been removed.

ANTELIAS AND ABRI BERGY

The collections made by Ewing in 1958 from these sites are at present in the Institut of Archaeology in London, where one of us (L.C.)

was able to examine them recently; Abri Bergy is under study by Dr. J. Waechter. Both sites would seem to have had on their upper levels an industry similar to Sands 8 II and Jaita III. The material from Antelias is from several levels, and the lowest presents a very transitional MP - UP appearance, while the middle levels appear to be Antelian; squat trapeze-rectangles appear at the top. In another box marked "Surface", a very fine Emireh Point was noted. It is hoped to made a study of this material for later publication.

BEIRUT VII

We regret to report the destruction of the "Byblos" Cinema site (the tell of ancient Beirut). Funds requested a year ago by M. Saidah were not allocated in time to examine it. A large intersection now marks the spot.

DBAYE I

The collection from this site in AUB is marked « Bourj » or « Mar Jusef al Bourj ». It is of Néol. Moyen aspect as a whole, though there are a few pieces of other typology, e.g. a slightly asymetrical Minet-ed-Dhalia point, and several curious axes. One is made from a flattish, oval beach pebble, with one end ground to a neat biconvex cutting edge; another has the same sort of edge ground onto the tip of a slab of tabular flint with cortex on both sides. There are also miniature trapezoidal axes and a serpentine celt, very smooth, and ground to a biconvex profile. These are part of the von Heidenstamm collection but not from Dbaye II or III, according to the markings. Another collection was made by F. Skeels in 1966 from the end of the track which mounts the promontory from the S. Notable finds include an unusual adze, plano-convex, but with rounded bit. Arrowhead fragments and scrapers, and a well-made chopping tool, were also recovered.

DEIR BILLA

During 1966, F. Skeels made a further visit to this site and was able to make a good collection, owing to some disturbance caused by road-construction. The flakes, in slightly patinated, beige flint with sharp edges,

appear to be LM, although there are many flake-blades, as at N. el Joz. The tools include racloirs, triangular points and end-scrapers.

HABARJER III (Bwaydrat).

On further visits to the site in 1966, many and varied axes, tanged and stemmed arrowheads (See fig. LII) and sbe's were recovered, but none of the hoped for Néol. Moyen postherds were found in spite of careful search. The material continues to resemble that of Byblos, Mouchtara and Kubbah, etc.; it could be a residential site according to the large amount of used tools, flake-waste and cores found. No trace of constructions appear on the surface, but terracing may have destroyed these.

JBAA

Thanks to Mrs. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Skeels and the villagers of Jbaa, this site was identified in 1965. An outcrop of flint-bearing rocks, rare in the region, occurs 800 m. W.S.W. of the village beside the road to Sidon. An uncultivated, rocky, sloping plateau dominates the hamlet of Kfarfila. Judging by the large amount of Eocene flint nodules, prepared cores, flake-waste and roughed-out tools, the site was a factory. Heavy Neol. forms outnumber normal Neol. types, the former consisting of massive rabots, scrapers and racloirs, and the latter of a small partly polished chisel and an axe-tip. One biface of distinctly LP appearance, an excellent steep-scraper and a well-made Lev. discoid core may be Neol. also, or may represent a Paleolithic use of the site. Material now in USJ. Père Hours reports seeing some material from Jbaa, marked also with Hajji Khallaf's name, in the Institute de Paléontologie Humaine in Paris.

KAFER MELKI

AUB contains a good collection of Neol. material in cherty flint mostly axes of varied form (amyglaloid, thin and flat, pointed, adze-like or chisel-like, or double-ended) which are marked « Kfar Malakah », and with the name of Hajji Khallaf. There is a possibility that they come from the Palestinian site of the same name. They came to AUB with the Dorman collection, obtained mostly from Hajji Khallaf, a native of Ramallah

(p.c. Dr. D. Baramke). Père Hours reports seeing some of Khallaf's material from this site in the Institute de Paléontologie Humaine, in Paris.

KLEAT

Père Hours was able to examine the Harissa collections in 1966, but saw no evidence of material from Kleat, which (according to BL) is kept there. Another search is planned.

KSAR AKIL.

The collection in AUB, some of which is displayed in the Museum proper, contains some curiosities, unstratified and apparently from the surface. A ground, oblong pebble is made into a side-scraper with biconvex profile. An atypical Ksar Akil flake — a flake with cortex on the surface except where small facets are removed at the tip to make it an end-scraper, is denticulated on the right side only. There are two smooth pebbles — perhaps weights or amulets. They may be finds of Day; see Delcourt (1927).

N.B. Père Hours reports that some of the Ksar Akil material is still in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge (U.S.A.), but that a large proportion is in London under study by Dr. Waechter. The latter points out that our "Ksar Akil Flakes" could be serrated scrapers, and that they are not numerous; they are all from levels IV and V (p.c. J.W., 1967).

MAZRAAT KAFRDEBIANE IX (Ain Gaoubeh)

Further collections were made by finder, and site was visited by one of us (L.C.) and Père Hours in 1966. Site is small, on a sandstone scree, sloping down from the Kalaat Fakhra track, about 1 km. E. of the col, adjacent to the track going down to Faraya, where a new apple-orchard is planted. The material is Meyroubian, but perhaps of a more evolved type than that found on other neighbouring sites (p.c. P.H.).

SAAYIDEH (or Saidéh)

As we are going to press, Père Hours reports that he found worked flints of UP character, 4 m. below the present surface, in a section cut through alluvium to make a cistern, near Sayideh village, 12 km. E. of Baalbek. It is hoped to make a thorough examination soon.

SHERMENT

The material in AUB consists of: many sbe's with large teeth and lustre, some truncated; varied axes with rounded, partly polished working-edges; and arrowhead fragments (one an Amouq Point type, and one with an obversely pressure-flaked tang). It is almost certainly a Néol. Ancien or Moyen site. M. Grapotte is unable to identify the place-name, so this site is still 'lost'.

SIDON I - III

In L'Anthropologie, vol. 25, p.l., Neophytus and Pallery describe an extensive open station S. and S.E. of the town in 1914. It must include our sites I, II, and III, may be built over.

WADI HELLOUEH

Further material similar to Neuville's has been collected this year by F. Skeels. Tools consists of: both tanged and stemmed arrowhead-fragments, small celt-like axes, partly polished, much débitage, scrapers and cores. A basalt fragment was also found. Two steep-scrapers in a different flint and with heavy patina, of an UP aspect, were found in the bed of the wadi a few 100 m. E. of the site.

ADDENDA

Material from AIN CHEIKH, THE SANDS, DHOUR CHOUEIR (our Bikfaya III?) and other sites is described by Mme. Luppe (B. S. P. F., 1926). Some was examined by de Mortillet and may still be in France.

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INDEX OF SITES

I: in Part I. II: in Part II (*Numbers in italics*)